

## Section 1

### **Characteristics of the criminal justice systems**

The data presented in this section describe several characteristics of criminal justice systems in the United States. Specifically, the data describe the organization, structure, financial expenditures, and employment of criminal justice systems at the local, county, State, and Federal levels. In addition, selected legislation pertaining to criminal justice matters is included.

The first part of the section presents data selected from several annual surveys of governmental employment and financial expenditures prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data presented in these tables reflect detailed information concerning justice system expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels. Financial expenditure data are presented for police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional activities. In addition, this section includes information relating to justice system employment and payroll at the Federal, State, and local level. These data are detailed and include the number of persons employed by police departments, judicial systems, and correctional systems as well as justice system per capita employment and expenditures. Trend data for governmental expenditures and employment also are presented. Justice-related budget authorities for Federal agencies, the Office of Justice Programs specifically, and Federal drug control efforts are included.

The second portion of the section details information on the characteristics of police agencies and police personnel. Data from two recent BJS surveys are presented: the 1996 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies and the 1997 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey. The Directory Survey is a census that provides a count of police agencies and personnel in the United States. The LEMAS data presented in this edition of *Sourcebook* detail personnel employed by large local police departments and State police agencies. The International City/County Management Association provides aggregate level data on police salaries, employment, and administrative expenditures for several levels of municipal government. New to the section this year are detailed data on the employment of female police officers in large police departments. Tables from the Federal Bureau of Investigation display annual counts of the number and rate of law enforcement employees by geographic region. A series of tables also displays information on Federal law enforcement agencies and employees.

Trend data for the U.S. Marshals Service are presented that detail the agency's workload, staffing level, and budget.

The next segment of the section presents information on the courts and the judiciary. Aggregate characteristics of Federal judgeship appointees going back to the Johnson administration are presented. Workload data for the Federal judiciary are presented that detail cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties of U.S. Magistrates. At the State level, selection and retention processes, salaries, and qualifications for holding judicial office are covered. Additional tables describe juror utilization, State judicial conduct commissions, reports filed by probation officers, and the more recent phenomenon of drug courts.

A number of tables focus on correctional systems in the United States. The BJS Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities provides the best source of data on the number and type of correctional institutions throughout the Nation as well as personnel employed by these correctional systems. Also, information is presented from the most recent census of private correctional facilities. Data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons provides detailed information on that agency's facilities and staff. Finally, counts of sex offender treatment programs in each State are included.

Concluding this section are tables describing restrictions on the use and purchase of firearms, and information describing drinking and driving laws in the 50 States.

Table 1.1

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-94<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$11,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,868	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	53,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
1993	97,542	18,591	83,113	34,227	52,562	24,625	28,321
1994	103,471	19,084	88,845	37,161	55,517	26,071	29,909

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 1](#).

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-94<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections	Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>Local, total<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	NA	\$11,398,808	NA	\$2,277,257
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	\$20,967,562	14,172,313	\$3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	48,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
1993	97,541,826	44,036,756	21,558,403	31,946,667	1993	52,561,979	31,733,159	10,282,702	10,546,118
1994	103,470,564	46,004,536	22,601,706	34,864,322	1994	55,517,277	33,364,901	11,022,716	11,129,660
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Counties<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	1,941,000	NA	408,000	1980	NA	2,669,497	NA	1,777,763
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	3,091,038	NA	2,066,269
1982	4,458,000	2,527,000	1,390,000	541,000	1982	8,635,936	3,486,823	2,805,312	2,343,801
1983	4,844,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	9,791,530	3,754,693	3,238,571	2,798,266
1984	5,868,000	3,396,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	10,616,787	4,051,074	3,401,793	3,163,920
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	11,609,827	4,400,716	3,736,030	3,473,081
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	13,031,109	4,801,572	4,209,092	4,020,445
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	14,530,198	5,254,562	4,611,863	4,663,773
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	15,883,574	5,574,280	5,047,003	5,262,291
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	17,503,442	6,099,265	5,692,464	5,711,713
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	5,398,000	1,734,000	1990	19,644,273	6,669,385	6,416,194	6,558,694
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	6,384,000	2,122,000	1991	21,913,042	7,386,260	7,074,386	7,452,396
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	7,377,000	2,646,000	1992	23,820,019	8,012,151	7,521,219	8,286,649
1993	18,591,000	8,069,000	7,832,000	2,690,000	1993	24,624,542	8,520,472	7,697,938	8,406,132
1994	19,084,000	8,059,000	8,184,000	2,841,000	1994	26,070,804	8,955,664	8,275,007	8,840,133
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></b>					<b>Municipalities<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	13,424,029	NA	6,515,689	1980	NA	8,791,989	NA	527,060
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133	1981	NA	9,678,462	NA	602,148
1982	31,572,916	16,656,184	6,380,785	8,535,947	1982	12,455,487	10,765,207	981,963	708,317
1983	34,836,167	17,903,200	7,097,604	9,835,363	1983	13,550,117	11,630,815	1,130,261	789,041
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744	1984	14,696,313	12,565,350	1,235,073	895,890
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897	1985	16,011,251	13,549,507	1,367,982	1,093,762
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366	1986	17,346,101	14,685,842	1,495,968	1,164,291
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769	1987	18,973,049	16,005,162	1,626,223	1,341,664
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155	1988	20,449,324	16,964,757	1,788,158	1,696,409
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622	1989	21,579,228	17,756,525	2,003,083	1,819,620
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654	1990	24,244,122	19,674,855	2,274,164	2,295,103
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200	1991	25,599,404	20,972,085	2,358,669	2,268,650
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433	1992	26,770,919	22,034,381	2,546,171	2,190,367
1993	83,112,826	36,691,756	16,896,403	29,524,667	1993	28,321,497	23,506,869	2,595,607	2,219,021
1994	88,844,564	38,686,536	17,880,706	32,227,322	1994	29,908,762	24,766,007	2,765,164	2,377,591
<b>State</b>									
1980	9,256,443	2,194,349	2,051,108	4,547,667					
1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448					
1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046					
1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579					
1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469					
1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572					
1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590					
1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125					
1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892					
1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819					
1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696					
1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631					
1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419					
1993	34,227,194	5,603,484	7,820,251	20,803,459					
1994	37,161,391	6,000,330	8,026,326	23,134,735					

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual "other" category not displayed separately. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.3

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1994

Activity	Dollar amounts (in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State	Local <sup>a</sup>
Total justice system <sup>b</sup>	\$103,470,564	\$19,084,000	\$37,161,391	\$55,517,277	-	-	-
Direct expenditure	103,470,564	14,626,000	33,495,311	55,349,253	14.1%	32.4%	53.5%
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	4,458,000	3,666,080	168,024	-	-	-
Police protection <sup>b</sup>	46,004,536	8,059,000	6,000,330	33,364,901	-	-	-
Direct expenditure	46,004,536	7,318,000	5,324,906	33,361,630	15.9	11.6	72.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	741,000	675,424	3,271	-	-	-
Judicial and legal <sup>b</sup>	22,601,706	8,184,000	8,026,326	11,022,716	-	-	-
Direct expenditure	22,601,706	4,721,000	6,904,352	10,976,354	20.9	30.5	48.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,463,000	1,121,974	46,362	-	-	-
Corrections <sup>b</sup>	34,864,322	2,841,000	23,134,735	11,129,660	-	-	-
Direct expenditure	34,864,322	2,587,000	21,266,053	11,011,269	7.4	61.0	31.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	254,000	1,868,682	118,391	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>b</sup>The total category for each sector, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.4

**Justice system direct expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-94<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,903	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,764	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
1993	97,542	14,429	83,113	30,696	52,417	24,469	27,948
1994	103,471	14,626	88,845	33,495	55,349	25,856	29,493

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1994

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,260,643,871	\$88,844,564	7.0%	\$38,686,536	43.5%	\$17,880,706	20.1%	\$32,277,322	36.3%
State	551,038,917	33,495,311	6.1	5,324,906	15.9	6,904,352	20.6	21,266,053	63.5
Local, total	710,365,559	55,349,253	7.8	33,361,630	60.3	10,976,354	19.8	11,011,269	19.9
Counties	160,559,263	25,856,108	16.1	8,886,573	34.4	8,235,484	31.9	8,734,051	33.8
Municipalities	257,995,647	29,493,145	11.4	24,475,057	83.0	2,740,870	9.3	2,277,218	7.7
Alabama	17,218,282	950,656	5.5	443,241	46.6	206,553	21.7	300,862	31.6
State	8,466,068	425,140	5.0	75,131	17.7	137,006	32.2	213,003	50.1
Local, total	8,752,214	525,516	6.0	368,110	70.0	69,547	13.2	87,859	16.7
Counties	1,074,803	227,221	21.1	98,230	43.2	48,598	21.4	80,393	35.4
Municipalities	2,967,447	298,295	10.1	269,880	90.5	20,949	7.0	7,466	2.5
Alaska	6,932,967	405,243	5.8	144,343	35.6	122,478	30.2	138,422	34.2
State	4,504,792	300,856	6.7	48,505	16.1	114,202	38.0	138,149	45.9
Local, total	2,428,175	104,387	4.3	95,838	91.8	8,276	7.9	273	0.3
Boroughs	787,803	13,332	1.7	8,865	66.5	4,467	33.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,595,819	91,055	5.7	86,973	95.5	3,809	4.2	273	0.3
Arizona	17,825,045	1,500,179	8.4	631,064	42.1	347,897	23.2	521,218	34.7
State	6,944,581	515,701	7.4	95,867	18.6	74,378	14.4	345,456	67.0
Local, total	10,880,464	984,478	9.0	535,197	54.4	273,519	27.8	175,762	17.9
Counties	2,011,669	499,372	24.8	114,870	23.0	208,966	41.8	175,536	35.2
Municipalities	3,233,991	485,106	15.0	420,327	86.6	64,553	13.3	226	-
Arkansas	8,260,984	448,633	5.4	203,447	45.3	78,035	17.4	167,151	37.3
State	4,530,455	205,059	4.5	43,215	21.1	32,226	15.7	129,618	63.2
Local, total	3,730,529	243,574	6.5	160,232	65.8	45,809	18.8	37,533	15.4
Counties	659,281	115,566	17.5	44,241	38.3	35,244	30.5	36,081	31.2
Municipalities	1,149,673	128,008	11.1	115,991	90.6	10,565	8.3	1,452	1.1
California	171,747,821	14,949,957	8.7	6,358,355	42.5	3,249,272	21.7	5,342,330	35.7
State	61,175,095	4,403,619	7.2	778,391	17.7	312,814	7.1	3,312,414	75.2
Local, total	111,330,442	10,546,338	9.5	5,579,964	52.9	2,936,458	27.8	2,029,916	19.2
Counties	33,495,770	6,204,628	18.5	1,630,838	26.3	2,621,548	42.3	1,952,242	31.5
Municipalities	31,415,747	4,341,710	13.8	3,949,126	91.0	314,910	7.3	77,674	1.8
Colorado	17,712,083	1,161,479	6.6	542,589	46.7	231,408	19.9	387,482	33.4
State	6,349,128	446,948	7.0	50,218	11.2	121,236	27.1	275,494	61.6
Local, total	11,362,955	714,531	6.3	492,371	68.9	110,172	15.4	111,988	15.7
Counties	1,523,157	241,407	15.8	117,564	48.7	46,890	19.4	76,953	31.9
Municipalities	5,069,779	473,124	9.3	374,807	79.2	63,282	13.4	35,035	7.4
Connecticut	18,926,035	1,206,787	6.4	504,174	41.8	237,320	19.7	465,293	38.6
State	10,707,106	773,064	7.2	99,807	12.9	207,964	26.9	465,293	60.2
Local, total	8,218,929	433,723	5.3	404,367	93.2	29,356	6.8	-	-
Municipalities	7,422,094	433,723	5.8	404,367	93.2	29,356	6.8	-	-
Delaware	3,509,797	243,946	7.0	102,517	42.0	57,085	23.4	84,344	34.6
State	2,197,449	169,700	7.7	35,620	21.0	49,736	29.3	84,344	49.7
Local, total	1,312,348	74,246	5.7	66,897	90.1	7,349	9.9	-	-
Counties	240,645	33,768	14.0	27,599	81.7	6,169	18.3	-	-
Municipalities	294,629	40,478	13.7	39,298	97.1	1,180	2.9	-	-
District of Columbia	6,052,256	741,074	12.2	281,368	38.0	151,850	20.5	307,856	41.5
Local, total	6,052,256	741,074	12.2	281,368	38.0	151,850	20.5	307,856	41.5
Municipality	5,115,207	741,074	14.5	281,368	38.0	151,850	20.5	307,856	41.5
Florida	59,023,653	5,725,587	9.7	2,612,749	45.6	1,085,281	19.0	2,027,557	35.4
State	21,226,852	1,940,216	9.1	218,409	11.3	475,345	24.5	1,246,462	64.2
Local, total	37,796,801	3,785,371	10.0	2,394,340	63.3	609,936	16.1	781,095	20.6
Counties	12,489,322	2,488,110	19.9	1,198,771	48.2	545,879	21.9	743,460	29.9
Municipalities	8,865,012	1,297,261	14.6	1,195,569	92.2	64,057	4.9	37,635	2.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1994--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$29,927,409	\$2,076,457	6.9%	\$840,571	40.5%	\$309,099	14.9%	\$926,787	44.6%
State	12,349,025	819,796	6.6	115,128	14.0	56,172	6.9	648,496	79.1
Local, total	17,578,384	1,256,661	7.1	725,443	57.7	252,927	20.1	278,291	22.1
Counties	3,636,628	820,895	22.6	351,770	42.9	219,521	26.7	249,604	30.4
Municipalities	3,549,755	435,766	12.3	373,673	85.8	33,406	7.7	28,687	6.6
Hawaii	7,448,741	436,112	5.9	181,358	41.6	145,546	33.4	109,208	25.0
State	5,663,245	228,375	4.0	5,922	2.6	113,245	49.6	109,208	47.8
Local, total	1,785,496	207,737	11.6	175,436	84.5	32,301	15.5	-	-
Counties	470,378	67,875	14.4	56,693	83.5	11,182	16.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,314,995	139,862	10.6	118,743	84.9	21,119	15.1	-	-
Idaho	4,206,302	282,147	6.7	133,462	47.3	59,641	21.1	89,044	31.6
State	2,130,574	132,338	6.2	34,150	25.8	29,166	22.0	69,022	52.2
Local, total	2,075,728	149,809	7.2	99,312	66.3	30,475	20.3	20,022	13.4
Counties	442,012	89,594	20.3	43,048	48.0	26,524	29.6	20,022	22.3
Municipalities	472,103	60,215	12.8	56,264	93.4	3,951	6.6	-	-
Illinois	52,345,161	3,771,623	7.2	2,007,080	53.2	674,310	17.9	1,090,233	28.9
State	22,036,247	1,113,435	5.1	213,495	19.2	196,074	17.6	703,866	63.2
Local, total	30,306,720	2,658,188	8.8	1,793,585	67.5	478,236	18.0	386,367	14.5
Counties	3,601,583	1,024,033	28.4	212,443	20.7	426,278	41.6	385,312	37.6
Municipalities	9,977,561	1,634,155	16.4	1,581,142	96.8	51,958	3.2	1,055	0.1
Indiana	23,319,623	1,173,800	5.0	514,197	43.8	218,161	18.6	441,442	37.6
State	10,453,212	473,146	4.5	113,181	23.9	54,507	11.5	305,458	64.6
Local, total	12,866,411	700,654	5.4	401,016	57.2	163,654	23.4	135,984	19.4
Counties	2,642,579	324,459	12.3	97,030	29.9	120,009	37.0	107,420	33.1
Municipalities	3,728,460	376,195	10.1	303,986	80.8	43,645	11.6	28,564	7.6
Iowa	12,268,452	619,732	5.1	296,783	47.9	163,649	26.4	159,300	25.7
State	5,639,366	296,264	5.3	51,218	17.3	120,073	40.5	124,973	42.2
Local, total	6,629,086	323,468	4.9	245,565	75.9	43,576	13.5	34,327	10.6
Counties	1,307,134	136,868	10.5	67,392	49.2	35,376	25.8	34,100	24.9
Municipalities	2,303,506	186,600	8.1	178,173	95.5	8,200	4.4	227	0.1
Kansas	11,029,397	650,705	5.9	304,246	46.8	138,650	21.3	207,809	31.9
State	4,539,791	295,005	6.5	40,692	13.8	86,620	29.4	167,693	56.8
Local, total	6,489,606	355,700	5.5	263,554	74.1	52,030	14.6	40,116	11.3
Counties	1,167,758	162,083	13.9	86,421	53.3	36,434	22.5	39,228	24.2
Municipalities	1,943,091	193,617	10.0	177,133	91.5	15,596	8.1	888	0.5
Kentucky	14,472,566	757,056	5.2	316,627	41.8	163,921	21.7	276,508	36.5
State	7,960,023	423,053	5.3	89,833	21.2	141,590	33.5	191,630	45.3
Local, total	6,512,543	334,003	5.1	226,794	67.9	22,331	6.7	84,878	25.4
Counties	1,310,197	156,452	11.9	60,905	38.9	16,573	10.6	78,974	50.5
Municipalities	1,902,826	177,551	9.3	165,889	93.4	5,758	3.2	5,904	3.3
Louisiana	18,901,800	1,234,452	6.5	626,464	50.7	218,014	17.7	389,974	31.6
State	10,091,521	460,909	4.6	96,903	21.0	92,690	20.1	271,316	58.9
Local, total	8,810,279	773,543	8.8	529,561	68.5	125,324	16.2	118,658	15.3
Parishes	2,206,271	373,230	16.9	251,539	67.4	67,486	18.1	54,205	14.5
Municipalities	2,857,039	400,313	14.0	278,022	69.5	57,838	14.4	64,453	16.1
Maine	5,486,914	242,769	4.4	108,883	44.9	44,998	18.5	88,888	36.6
State	3,162,795	119,894	3.8	27,112	22.6	37,089	30.9	55,693	46.5
Local, total	2,324,119	122,875	5.3	81,771	66.5	7,909	6.4	33,195	27.0
Counties	80,937	51,093	63.1	12,567	24.6	5,372	10.5	33,154	64.9
Municipalities	1,440,341	71,782	5.0	69,204	96.4	2,537	3.5	41	0.1
Maryland	22,686,938	1,904,308	8.4	751,980	39.5	351,309	18.4	801,019	42.1
State	11,397,739	1,042,664	9.1	147,348	14.1	219,335	21.0	675,981	64.8
Local, total	11,289,199	861,644	7.6	604,632	70.2	131,974	15.3	125,038	14.5
Counties	8,305,786	579,703	7.0	354,757	61.2	99,910	17.2	125,036	21.6
Municipalities	2,181,897	281,941	12.9	249,875	88.6	32,064	11.4	2	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1994--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$33,532,658	\$1,935,778	5.8%	\$884,834	45.7%	\$391,947	20.2%	\$658,997	34.0%
State	18,002,886	950,277	5.3	177,644	18.7	347,544	36.6	425,089	44.7
Local, total	15,534,855	985,501	6.3	707,190	71.8	44,403	4.5	233,908	23.7
Counties	487,268	184,030	37.8	1,753	1.0	1,583	0.9	180,694	98.2
Municipalities	11,972,239	801,471	6.7	705,437	88.0	42,820	5.3	53,214	6.6
Michigan	44,747,664	3,315,499	7.4	1,368,232	41.3	673,149	20.3	1,274,118	38.4
State	20,440,740	1,376,428	6.7	201,287	14.6	160,232	11.6	1,014,909	73.7
Local, total	24,306,924	1,939,071	8.0	1,166,945	60.2	512,917	26.5	259,209	13.4
Counties	4,947,640	878,270	17.8	220,522	25.1	403,720	46.0	254,028	28.9
Municipalities	7,308,648	1,060,801	14.5	946,423	89.2	109,197	10.3	5,181	0.5
Minnesota	24,902,907	1,264,448	5.1	589,859	46.6	307,414	24.3	367,175	29.0
State	9,899,701	384,046	3.9	68,216	17.8	117,817	30.7	198,013	51.6
Local, total	15,003,206	880,402	5.9	521,643	59.3	189,597	21.5	169,162	19.2
Counties	3,397,465	512,013	15.1	174,550	34.1	168,399	32.9	169,064	33.0
Municipalities	4,564,975	368,389	8.1	347,093	94.2	21,198	5.8	98	-
Mississippi	9,633,703	411,221	4.3	216,377	52.6	75,751	18.4	119,093	29.0
State	4,691,429	167,712	3.6	40,981	24.4	28,832	17.2	97,899	58.4
Local, total	4,942,274	243,509	4.9	175,396	72.0	46,919	19.3	21,194	8.7
Counties	1,327,592	109,832	8.3	52,391	47.7	39,735	36.2	17,706	16.1
Municipalities	1,232,691	133,677	10.8	123,005	92.0	7,184	5.4	3,488	2.6
Missouri	18,301,233	1,148,487	6.3	611,108	53.2	206,663	18.0	330,716	28.8
State	8,298,971	414,353	5.0	90,475	21.8	104,158	25.1	219,720	53.0
Local, total	10,002,262	734,134	7.3	520,633	70.9	102,505	14.0	110,996	15.1
Counties	968,822	244,214	25.2	100,909	41.3	61,828	25.3	81,477	33.4
Municipalities	3,386,894	489,920	14.5	419,724	85.7	40,677	8.3	29,519	6.0
Montana	3,728,747	203,451	5.5	88,298	43.4	66,968	32.9	48,185	23.7
State	2,101,903	95,922	4.6	19,218	20.0	36,118	37.7	40,586	42.3
Local, total	1,626,844	107,529	6.6	69,080	64.2	30,850	28.7	7,599	7.1
Counties	322,130	65,867	20.4	33,403	50.7	25,172	38.2	7,292	11.1
Municipalities	304,555	41,662	13.7	35,677	85.6	5,678	13.6	307	0.7
Nebraska	8,181,999	334,588	4.1	156,129	46.7	68,691	20.5	109,768	32.8
State	2,903,508	142,574	4.9	32,965	23.1	30,591	21.5	79,018	55.4
Local, total	5,278,491	192,014	3.6	123,164	64.1	38,100	19.8	30,750	16.0
Counties	552,494	94,812	17.2	29,646	31.3	34,416	36.3	30,750	32.4
Municipalities	1,208,126	97,202	8.0	93,518	96.2	3,684	3.8	-	-
Nevada	7,299,787	659,295	9.0	284,043	43.1	129,943	19.7	245,309	37.2
State	2,925,221	189,635	6.5	32,766	17.3	21,174	11.2	135,695	71.6
Local, total	4,374,566	469,660	10.7	251,277	53.5	108,769	23.2	109,614	23.3
Counties	2,035,262	346,927	17.0	174,433	50.3	83,422	24.0	89,072	25.7
Municipalities	763,620	122,733	16.1	76,844	62.6	25,347	20.7	20,542	16.7
New Hampshire	4,882,222	290,553	6.0	135,535	46.6	76,657	26.4	78,361	27.0
State	2,810,148	141,928	5.1	24,659	17.4	63,960	45.1	53,309	37.6
Local, total	2,072,074	148,625	7.2	110,876	74.6	12,697	8.5	25,052	16.9
Counties	161,895	38,523	23.8	8,167	21.2	5,304	13.8	25,052	65.0
Municipalities	1,023,120	110,102	10.8	102,709	93.3	7,393	6.7	-	-
New Jersey	43,872,570	3,235,734	7.4	1,537,021	47.5	711,222	22.0	987,491	30.5
State	21,336,146	1,093,784	5.1	213,798	19.5	248,931	22.8	631,055	57.7
Local, total	22,536,424	2,141,950	9.5	1,323,223	61.8	462,291	21.6	356,436	16.6
Counties	5,035,634	819,102	16.3	106,715	13.0	356,234	43.5	356,153	43.5
Municipalities	7,042,150	1,322,848	18.8	1,216,508	92.0	106,057	8.0	283	-
New Mexico	7,577,024	525,851	6.9	240,420	45.7	94,528	18.0	190,903	36.3
State	4,173,722	276,859	6.6	50,582	18.3	83,485	30.2	142,792	51.6
Local, total	3,403,302	248,992	7.3	189,838	76.2	11,043	4.4	48,111	19.3
Counties	585,951	85,929	14.7	58,544	68.1	1,387	1.6	25,998	30.3
Municipalities	1,262,920	163,063	12.9	131,294	80.5	9,656	5.9	22,113	13.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1994--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$134,935,034	\$9,391,399	7.0%	\$4,039,126	43.0%	\$1,819,101	19.4%	\$3,533,172	37.6%
State	52,230,081	3,192,341	6.1	323,713	10.1	1,063,200	33.3	1,805,428	56.6
Local, total	82,704,953	6,199,058	7.5	3,715,413	59.9	755,901	12.2	1,727,744	27.9
Counties	12,015,233	1,706,709	14.2	836,517	49.0	217,886	12.8	652,306	38.2
Municipalities	54,109,249	4,492,349	8.3	2,878,896	64.1	538,015	12.0	1,075,438	23.9
North Carolina	29,203,030	2,096,534	7.2	857,496	40.9	336,489	16.0	902,549	43.0
State	12,449,791	1,184,442	9.5	189,260	16.0	287,519	24.3	707,663	59.7
Local, total	16,753,239	912,092	5.4	668,236	73.3	48,970	5.4	194,886	21.4
Counties	10,715,623	461,654	4.3	226,270	49.0	40,498	8.8	194,886	42.2
Municipalities	4,203,771	450,438	10.7	441,966	98.1	8,472	1.9	-	-
North Dakota	2,845,181	93,185	3.3	46,264	49.6	22,320	24.0	24,601	26.4
State	1,660,978	31,323	1.9	6,668	21.3	7,651	24.4	17,004	54.3
Local, total	1,184,203	61,862	5.2	39,596	64.0	14,669	23.7	7,597	12.3
Counties	208,503	32,761	15.7	12,369	37.8	13,018	39.7	7,374	22.5
Municipalities	317,784	29,101	9.2	27,227	93.6	1,651	5.7	223	0.8
Ohio	50,516,108	3,340,440	6.6	1,416,175	42.4	778,188	23.3	1,146,077	34.3
State	24,890,015	1,116,489	4.5	160,792	14.4	131,668	11.8	824,029	73.8
Local, total	25,626,093	2,223,951	8.7	1,255,383	56.4	646,520	29.1	322,048	14.5
Counties	5,834,844	975,252	16.7	230,621	23.6	468,051	48.0	276,580	28.4
Municipalities	7,375,735	1,248,699	16.9	1,024,762	82.1	178,469	14.3	45,468	3.6
Oklahoma	12,360,845	692,548	5.6	331,271	47.8	137,523	19.9	223,754	32.3
State	6,104,553	347,180	5.7	47,758	13.8	91,849	26.5	207,573	59.8
Local, total	6,256,292	345,368	5.5	283,513	82.1	45,674	13.2	16,181	4.7
Counties	738,375	76,100	10.3	35,532	46.7	24,387	32.0	16,181	21.3
Municipalities	2,426,812	269,268	11.1	247,981	92.1	21,287	7.9	-	-
Oregon	15,126,474	1,000,478	6.6	448,311	44.8	213,052	21.3	339,115	33.9
State	6,843,124	411,478	6.0	93,498	22.7	144,643	35.2	173,337	42.1
Local, total	8,283,350	589,000	7.1	354,813	60.2	68,409	11.6	165,778	28.1
Counties	1,468,715	328,625	22.4	111,426	33.9	52,270	15.9	164,929	50.2
Municipalities	1,960,195	260,375	13.3	243,387	93.5	16,139	6.2	849	0.3
Pennsylvania	55,370,778	3,358,610	6.1	1,333,855	39.7	749,494	22.3	1,275,261	38.0
State	27,223,487	1,178,720	4.3	306,178	26.0	194,085	16.5	678,457	57.6
Local, total	28,147,291	2,179,890	7.7	1,027,677	47.1	555,409	25.5	596,804	27.4
Counties	4,193,782	790,430	18.8	52,732	6.7	334,254	42.3	403,444	51.0
Municipalities	7,765,093	1,389,460	17.9	974,945	70.2	221,155	15.9	193,360	13.9
Rhode Island	5,271,058	333,271	6.3	146,736	44.0	82,375	24.7	104,160	31.3
State	3,371,722	204,230	6.1	25,255	12.4	74,815	36.6	104,160	51.0
Local, total	1,899,336	129,041	6.8	121,481	94.1	7,560	5.9	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,697,575	129,041	7.6	121,481	94.1	7,560	5.9	-	-
South Carolina	16,374,613	916,890	5.6	385,444	42.0	122,127	13.3	409,319	44.6
State	8,999,610	444,959	4.9	102,494	23.0	35,146	7.9	307,319	69.1
Local, total	7,375,003	471,931	6.4	282,950	60.0	86,981	18.4	102,000	21.6
Counties	1,915,149	309,698	16.2	131,744	42.5	76,950	24.8	101,004	32.6
Municipalities	1,229,150	162,233	13.2	151,206	93.2	10,031	6.2	996	0.6
South Dakota	2,883,143	149,211	5.2	65,457	43.9	31,179	20.9	52,575	35.2
State	1,525,416	76,744	5.0	15,756	20.5	19,899	25.9	41,089	53.5
Local, total	1,357,727	72,467	5.3	49,701	68.6	11,280	15.6	11,486	15.8
Counties	184,585	37,627	20.4	15,963	42.4	10,570	28.1	11,094	29.5
Municipalities	461,954	34,840	7.5	33,738	96.8	710	2.0	392	1.1
Tennessee	22,376,775	1,266,597	5.7	537,597	42.4	243,772	19.2	485,228	38.3
State	8,941,413	500,674	5.6	73,319	14.6	99,198	19.8	328,157	65.5
Local, total	13,435,362	765,923	5.7	464,278	60.6	144,574	18.9	157,071	20.5
Counties	4,746,459	347,759	7.3	119,337	34.3	98,887	28.4	129,535	37.2
Municipalities	7,695,627	418,164	5.4	344,941	82.5	45,687	10.9	27,536	6.6

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1994--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$73,896,083	\$6,069,081	8.2%	\$2,240,258	36.9%	\$982,637	16.2%	\$2,846,186	46.9%
State	29,875,370	2,521,284	8.4	231,667	9.2	283,754	11.3	2,005,863	79.6
Local, total	44,020,713	3,547,797	8.1	2,008,591	56.6	698,883	19.7	840,323	23.7
Counties	6,415,832	1,822,155	28.4	446,726	24.5	581,742	31.9	793,687	43.6
Municipalities	13,251,328	1,725,642	13.0	1,561,865	90.5	117,141	6.8	46,636	2.7
Utah	8,458,286	462,692	5.5	213,451	46.1	101,401	21.9	147,840	32.0
State	3,829,489	211,353	5.5	36,480	17.3	60,511	28.6	114,362	54.1
Local, total	4,628,797	251,339	5.4	176,971	70.4	40,890	16.3	33,478	13.3
Counties	656,290	130,740	19.9	67,322	51.5	29,940	22.9	33,478	25.6
Municipalities	1,144,999	120,599	10.5	109,649	90.9	10,950	9.1	-	-
Vermont	2,688,512	122,801	4.6	55,332	45.1	37,226	30.3	30,243	24.6
State	1,611,279	89,340	5.5	24,528	27.5	34,569	38.7	30,243	33.9
Local, total	1,077,233	33,461	3.1	30,804	92.1	2,657	7.9	-	-
Counties	6,860	3,653	53.3	2,010	55.0	1,643	45.0	-	-
Municipalities	422,674	29,808	7.1	28,794	96.6	1,014	3.4	-	-
Virginia	26,165,946	1,922,137	7.3	826,606	43.0	323,578	16.8	771,953	40.2
State	11,660,840	819,399	7.0	145,210	17.7	167,493	20.4	506,696	61.8
Local, total	14,505,106	1,102,738	7.6	681,396	61.8	156,085	14.2	265,257	24.1
Counties	7,486,349	554,077	7.4	332,776	60.1	85,179	15.4	136,122	24.6
Municipalities	6,061,727	548,661	9.1	348,620	63.5	70,906	12.9	129,135	23.5
Washington	31,043,000	1,790,201	5.8	745,781	41.7	388,260	21.7	656,160	36.7
State	14,527,484	611,980	4.2	114,688	18.7	55,222	9.0	442,070	72.2
Local, total	16,515,516	1,178,221	7.1	631,093	53.6	333,038	28.3	214,090	18.2
Counties	2,301,352	654,315	28.4	203,502	31.1	260,702	39.8	190,111	29.1
Municipalities	4,084,578	523,906	12.8	427,591	81.6	72,336	13.8	23,979	4.6
West Virginia	7,977,210	272,930	3.4	113,879	41.7	80,497	29.5	78,554	28.8
State	4,940,540	146,661	3.0	33,456	22.8	56,394	38.5	56,811	38.7
Local, total	3,036,670	126,269	4.2	80,423	63.7	24,103	19.1	21,743	17.2
Counties	501,042	66,578	13.3	24,157	36.3	20,774	31.2	21,647	32.5
Municipalities	624,173	59,691	9.6	56,266	94.3	3,329	5.6	96	0.2
Wisconsin	24,353,723	1,608,775	6.6	797,174	49.6	337,282	21.0	474,319	29.5
State	9,953,584	525,318	5.3	51,501	9.8	160,451	30.5	313,366	59.7
Local, total	14,400,139	1,083,457	7.5	745,673	68.8	176,831	16.3	160,953	14.9
Counties	3,546,895	523,637	14.8	218,697	41.8	144,166	27.5	160,774	30.7
Municipalities	3,978,225	559,820	14.1	526,976	94.1	32,665	5.8	179	-
Wyoming	2,835,332	149,177	5.3	68,969	46.2	36,795	24.7	43,413	29.1
State	1,290,702	62,696	4.9	9,949	15.9	21,975	35.1	30,772	49.1
Local, total	1,544,630	86,481	5.6	59,020	68.2	14,820	17.1	12,641	14.6
Counties	347,509	45,130	13.0	22,296	49.4	10,941	24.2	11,893	26.4
Municipalities	314,088	41,351	13.2	36,724	88.8	3,879	9.4	748	1.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system expenditure of independent school districts and special school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>b</sup>Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.6

**Justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-94<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.31	NA	34.29
1982	231,664	\$154.72	82.11	\$33.54	39.06
1983	233,792	169.72	88.32	36.87	44.53
1984	235,825	186.34	96.20	40.13	50.01
1985	237,924	204.11	102.55	44.67	56.89
1986	240,133	222.79	109.34	47.83	65.63
1987	242,289	242.98	118.73	51.82	72.43
1988	244,499	266.79	126.63	57.14	83.02
1989	246,819	287.46	132.87	63.16	91.43
1990	249,402	318.50	144.04	69.59	104.87
1991	252,131	347.31	154.57	76.54	116.20
1992	255,028	367.71	162.05	82.30	123.36
1993	257,783	378.39	170.83	83.63	123.93
1994	260,341	397.44	176.71	86.82	133.92

Note: See Note, table 1.1. More recent population estimates were used to compute the 1994 per capita figures presented above than were used for tables 1.7 and 1.19. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Population figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They may differ from population data taken from previous *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts* reports because those tables were developed when only preliminary estimates were available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.7

**State and local justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1994<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>b</sup>	Estimated population 1994 <sup>c</sup> (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	260,341	\$341.26	\$148.60	\$68.68	\$123.98
Alabama	4,219	225.33	105.06	48.96	71.31
Alaska	606	668.72	238.19	202.11	228.42
Arizona	4,075	368.14	154.86	85.37	127.91
Arkansas	2,453	182.89	82.94	31.81	68.14
California	31,431	475.64	202.30	103.38	169.97
Colorado	3,656	317.69	148.41	63.30	105.99
Connecticut	3,275	368.48	153.95	72.46	142.07
Delaware	706	345.53	145.21	80.86	119.47
District of Columbia	570	1300.13	493.63	266.40	540.10
Florida	13,953	410.35	187.25	77.78	145.31
Georgia	7,055	294.32	119.15	43.81	131.37
Hawaii	1,179	369.90	153.82	123.45	92.63
Idaho	1,133	249.03	117.80	52.64	78.59
Illinois	11,752	320.93	170.79	57.38	92.77
Indiana	5,752	204.07	89.39	37.93	76.75
Iowa	2,829	219.06	104.91	57.85	56.31
Kansas	2,554	254.78	119.13	54.29	81.37
Kentucky	3,827	197.82	82.74	42.83	72.25
Louisiana	4,315	286.08	145.18	50.52	90.38
Maine	1,240	195.78	87.81	36.29	71.68
Maryland	5,006	380.41	150.22	70.18	160.01
Massachusetts	6,041	320.44	146.47	64.88	109.09
Michigan	9,496	349.15	144.09	70.89	134.17
Minnesota	4,567	276.87	129.16	67.31	80.40
Mississippi	2,669	154.07	81.07	28.38	44.62
Missouri	5,315	216.08	114.98	38.88	62.22
Montana	856	237.68	103.15	78.23	56.29
Nebraska	1,623	206.15	96.20	42.32	67.63
Nevada	1,457	452.50	194.95	89.19	168.37
New Hampshire	1,137	255.54	119.20	67.42	68.92
New Jersey	7,904	409.38	194.46	89.98	124.94
New Mexico	1,654	317.93	145.36	57.15	115.42
New York	18,169	516.89	222.31	100.12	194.46
North Carolina	7,070	296.54	121.29	47.59	127.66
North Dakota	638	146.06	72.51	34.98	38.56
Ohio	11,102	300.89	127.56	70.09	103.23
Oklahoma	3,258	212.57	101.68	42.21	68.68
Oregon	3,086	324.20	145.27	69.04	109.89
Pennsylvania	12,052	278.68	110.67	62.19	105.81
Rhode Island	997	334.27	147.18	82.62	104.47
South Carolina	3,664	250.24	105.20	33.33	111.71
South Dakota	721	206.95	90.79	43.24	72.92
Tennessee	5,175	244.75	103.88	47.11	93.76
Texas	18,378	330.24	121.90	53.47	154.87
Utah	1,908	242.50	111.87	53.15	77.48
Vermont	580	211.73	95.40	64.18	52.14
Virginia	6,552	293.37	126.16	49.39	117.82
Washington	5,343	335.06	139.58	72.67	122.81
West Virginia	1,822	149.80	62.50	44.18	43.11
Wisconsin	5,082	316.56	156.86	66.37	93.33
Wyoming	476	313.40	144.89	77.30	91.20

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.8

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-94<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total direct	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,706	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,661,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
1993	19,091,342	15,965,881	14,239,710	1,479,871	246,300	3,125,461	2,999,462	125,999
1994	21,266,053	17,741,937	15,776,174	1,695,718	270,045	3,524,116	3,319,462	204,654
<b>Percent distribution</b>								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2
1993	100	83.6	74.6	7.8	1.3	16.4	15.7	0.7
1994	100	83.4	74.2	8.0	1.3	16.6	15.6	1.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.9

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments**

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1994

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions				Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Other corrections			Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$21,266,053	\$17,741,937	\$15,776,174	\$1,695,718	\$270,045	83.4%	\$3,524,116	\$3,319,462	\$204,654	16.6%
Alabama	213,003	162,072	158,310	399	3,363	76.1	50,931	45,868	5,063	23.9
Alaska	138,149	123,664	118,649	3,636	1,379	89.5	14,485	14,446	39	10.5
Arizona	345,456	320,560	313,766	2,063	4,731	92.8	24,896	24,434	462	7.2
Arkansas	129,618	119,155	114,582	1,901	2,672	91.9	10,463	9,420	1,043	8.1
California	3,312,414	2,983,375	2,569,995	377,781	35,599	90.1	329,039	318,949	10,090	9.9
Colorado	275,494	197,604	168,959	8,110	20,535	71.7	77,890	76,434	1,456	28.3
Connecticut	465,293	389,632	324,759	55,911	8,962	83.7	75,661	74,898	763	16.3
Delaware	84,344	67,042	66,275	501	266	79.5	17,302	17,031	271	20.5
Florida	1,246,462	811,012	725,369	67,350	18,293	65.1	435,450	420,648	14,802	34.9
Georgia	648,496	454,717	415,909	33,233	5,575	70.1	193,779	185,643	8,136	29.9
Hawaii	109,208	93,665	85,170	7,197	1,298	85.8	15,543	14,930	613	14.2
Idaho	69,022	58,448	46,248	9,890	2,310	84.7	10,574	10,261	313	15.3
Illinois	703,866	641,556	609,589	26,921	5,046	91.1	62,310	60,182	2,128	8.9
Indiana	305,458	290,166	272,745	10,754	6,667	95.0	15,292	14,558	734	5.0
Iowa	124,973	119,712	118,427	14	1,271	95.8	5,261	5,248	13	4.2
Kansas	167,693	139,013	132,808	4,747	1,458	82.9	28,680	28,135	545	17.1
Kentucky	191,630	158,583	135,421	20,379	2,783	82.8	33,047	29,502	3,545	17.2
Louisiana	271,316	219,356	218,067	130	1,159	80.8	51,960	51,771	189	19.2
Maine	55,693	45,341	44,752	210	379	81.4	10,352	10,332	20	18.6
Maryland	675,981	361,394	350,593	7,144	3,657	53.5	314,587	241,050	73,537	46.5
Massachusetts	425,089	353,779	332,019	18,059	3,701	83.2	71,310	68,732	2,578	16.8
Michigan	1,014,909	862,567	851,575	3,521	7,471	85.0	152,342	149,067	3,275	15.0
Minnesota	198,013	155,756	145,698	8,564	1,494	78.7	42,257	41,129	1,128	21.3
Mississippi	97,899	86,420	82,692	-	3,728	88.3	11,479	11,291	188	11.7
Missouri	219,720	178,141	170,982	2,881	4,278	81.1	41,579	39,491	2,088	18.9
Montana	40,586	29,771	28,341	636	794	73.4	10,815	10,748	67	26.6
Nebraska	79,018	44,493	43,262	1,077	154	56.3	34,525	33,138	1,387	43.7
Nevada	135,695	116,726	100,808	15,152	766	86.0	18,969	18,887	82	14.0
New Hampshire	53,309	43,973	42,401	975	597	82.5	9,336	9,223	113	17.5
New Jersey	631,055	518,722	498,652	19,458	612	82.2	112,333	95,071	17,262	17.8
New Mexico	142,792	107,200	104,922	1,954	324	75.1	35,592	35,406	186	24.9
New York	1,805,428	1,609,807	1,483,154	108,982	17,671	89.2	195,621	184,065	11,556	10.8
North Carolina	707,663	601,058	499,935	88,339	12,784	84.9	106,605	105,898	707	15.1
North Dakota	17,004	15,083	14,333	647	103	88.7	1,921	1,873	48	11.3
Ohio	824,029	689,472	556,610	122,421	10,441	83.7	134,557	116,410	18,147	16.3
Oklahoma	207,573	127,910	125,234	702	1,974	61.6	79,663	76,931	2,732	38.4
Oregon	173,337	121,710	119,532	1,043	1,135	70.2	51,627	50,413	1,214	29.8
Pennsylvania	678,457	648,427	616,481	21,709	10,237	95.6	30,030	29,704	326	4.4
Rhode Island	104,160	93,815	93,513	144	158	90.1	10,345	7,733	2,612	9.9
South Carolina	307,319	270,458	244,684	23,840	1,934	88.0	36,861	36,187	674	12.0
South Dakota	41,089	25,126	24,378	254	494	61.2	15,963	15,633	330	38.8
Tennessee	328,157	264,809	251,166	11,995	1,648	80.7	63,348	62,489	859	19.3
Texas	2,005,863	1,736,170	1,159,331	547,801	29,038	86.6	269,693	264,714	4,979	13.4
Utah	114,362	89,742	86,723	154	2,865	78.5	24,620	24,614	6	21.5
Vermont	30,243	23,839	21,453	525	1,861	78.8	6,404	6,404	-	21.2
Virginia	506,696	482,739	469,128	3,482	10,129	95.3	23,957	23,845	112	4.7
Washington	442,070	348,200	289,400	49,102	9,698	78.8	93,870	91,064	2,806	21.2
West Virginia	56,811	49,818	49,019	-	799	87.7	6,993	6,991	2	12.3
Wisconsin	313,366	264,817	257,138	2,942	4,737	84.5	48,549	43,121	5,428	15.5
Wyoming	30,772	25,322	23,217	1,088	1,017	82.3	5,450	5,450	-	17.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 10. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.10

**Federal criminal justice budget authorities**Fiscal years 1998 (actual) and 1999-2004 (estimated)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1998 actual	Estimated					
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	\$25,870	\$26,851	\$27,696	\$28,482	\$29,470	\$30,343	\$32,796
Discretionary, total	24,840	26,176	27,147	27,980	28,859	29,751	30,679
Federal law enforcement activities, total	10,966	11,677	12,214	12,626	13,058	13,502	13,967
Criminal investigations <sup>b</sup>	4,337	4,389	4,552	4,703	4,859	5,021	5,187
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	533	549	572	593	614	636	659
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	3,994	4,637	4,816	4,981	5,153	5,333	5,518
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	242	279	285	290	297	302	309
Tax law, criminal investigations <sup>d</sup>	372	371	391	409	427	446	466
Other law enforcement activities	1,488	1,452	1,598	1,650	1,708	1,764	1,828
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	5,940	6,308	6,512	6,708	6,922	7,132	7,348
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,421	2,518	2,609	2,694	2,786	2,878	2,972
Representation of indigents in civil cases	283	300	306	312	319	326	333
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	3,236	3,490	3,597	3,702	3,817	3,928	4,043
Correctional activities	3,099	3,302	3,432	3,553	3,677	3,807	3,941
Criminal justice assistance	4,835	4,889	4,989	5,093	5,202	5,310	5,423
Mandatory, total	1,030	675	549	502	611	592	2,117
Federal law enforcement activities, total	216	-113	-316	-372	-276	-307	1,204
Assets Forfeiture Fund	411	479	410	425	430	440	451
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	1,681	1,630	1,716	1,681	1,757	1,789	1,823
Customs and immigration service fees <sup>c</sup>	-2,316	-2,612	-2,792	-2,826	-2,790	-2,866	-1,403
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	440	390	350	348	327	330	333
Federal litigative and judicial activities	422	435	461	469	481	492	505
Correctional activities	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Criminal justice assistance	394	356	407	408	409	410	411

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in 1999. The "budget authority" (actual or estimated) is the authority becoming available during the year to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. Spending is divided into two categories: discretionary spending and mandatory (direct) spending. Discretionary spending is controlled through the annual appropriations process and includes items such as funding for salaries and other operating expenses of Government agencies. Mandatory spending is controlled by authorizing legislation; the major entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid payments, unemployment insurance benefits, and farm price supports are examples of mandatory spending because payments for these programs are authorized in permanent laws. (Source, pp. 275, 401.) The negative figures appearing in the table represent Governmental receipts and collections such as court fines, customs duties, certain licensing fees, and various other collections from the public. These figures are deducted from the gross budget authority.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and interagency crime and drug enforcement programs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

<sup>d</sup>Internal Revenue Service.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 314. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1988-99<sup>a</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1988	1989	1990 <sup>b</sup>	1991 <sup>b</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>c</sup>	1999 <sup>c</sup>
Total	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,021	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,267,660	\$2,702,011	\$3,251,347	\$3,733,066	\$3,743,045
Executive direction and control	22,078	22,292	24,240	25,169	26,641 <sup>d</sup>	27,219	29,600	31,702	28,696	30,579	35,039	38,103
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000	30,000	30,000	41,148	46,148
Justice statistical programs	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,529	25,029
State and local assistance programs												
Anti-drug abuse formula (Byrne grants)	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000	475,000	500,000	505,000	505,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	13,900	29,700	49,636	66,994	73,500	223,000 <sup>e</sup>	116,500	62,000	60,000	60,000	46,500	47,000
Counterterrorism:												
Development of counterterrorism technologies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,000	12,000	0
Local firefighter and emergency services training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	5,000	0
Terrorism training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,000	0
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	100,000	25,000	50,000	45,000	45,000
DNA identification State grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	3,000	12,500	15,000
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,900	0	30,000	30,000	40,000
Family support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
Indian tribal courts program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000
Law enforcement block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503,000	523,000	523,000	523,000
Motor vehicle theft prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	750	750	1,300
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717	30,608	32,276	33,003	31,809
Regional Information Sharing System <sup>f</sup>	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500	14,500	14,500	20,000	20,000
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,500	617,500	670,000	720,500	720,500
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130,000	300,000	330,000	420,000	420,000
State prison drug treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,000	30,000	63,000	63,000
Telemarketing fraud prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,500	2,000
Televised testimony of child abuse victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	50	550	1,000	1,000
Weed and Seed program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	33,500	33,500
White Collar Crime Information Center <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400	3,850	3,850	5,350	7,350
Juvenile justice programs												
Block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	250,000	250,000
Child abuse investigation and prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	7,000	7,000
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	9,000
Judicial child abuse training	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500	500	750	750	1,000	2,000	2,000
Juvenile justice discretionary programs	23,035	18,050 <sup>d</sup>	21,044	22,796	22,823 <sup>d</sup>	23,372 <sup>d</sup>	44,640	70,600	70,600	80,100	130,850	193,394
Juvenile justice formula grants	40,765	45,750 <sup>d</sup>	48,361	49,255	49,735 <sup>d</sup>	50,078	58,310	68,600	68,600	85,100	95,100	77,556
Missing Alzheimer's program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	900	900	900
Missing children	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721	5,971	5,971	12,256	17,168
Violence against women programs												
Encouraging arrest policies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,000	33,000	59,000	34,000
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,000	130,000	145,000	172,000	206,750
Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,000	8,000	25,000	25,000
Violence against women training programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000
Crime Victims Fund <sup>h</sup>	77,446	93,559	123,250	126,750	127,968	150,000	138,534	178,891	227,707	528,942	362,891	324,038
Programs previously funded by OJP <sup>i</sup>												
Emergency assistance <sup>j</sup>	0	0	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High intensity drug trafficking areas <sup>k</sup>	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariel Cuban <sup>l</sup>	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime Bill programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	11,900	1,950	27,750	0
State and local discretionary grants	8,000 <sup>d</sup>	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.11

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1988-99<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

<sup>c</sup>Appropriations.

<sup>d</sup>Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.

<sup>e</sup>Includes \$150 million supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.

<sup>f</sup>A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.

<sup>g</sup>This previously was part of the Regional Information Sharing System.

<sup>h</sup>Represents amount deposited in previous year.

<sup>i</sup>Previously funded OJP programs may still be operational for either of the following reasons: (1) the program may be operating on funds appropriated prior to fiscal 1999; (2) the program may be subsumed under another program that is currently funded.

<sup>j</sup>A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.

<sup>k</sup>Funds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

<sup>l</sup>Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.12

**Federal drug control funding**By agency, fiscal years 1997 and 1998 (actual), and 1999 (enacted)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1997 actual	1998 actual	1999 enacted <sup>b</sup>	Agency	1997 actual	1998 actual	1999 enacted <sup>b</sup>
Total Federal program	\$15,033.2	\$16,097.3	\$17,886.2	Department of Justice	\$6,703.7	\$7,340.0	\$7,708.0
Supply reduction	\$10,090.3	\$10,725.7	\$12,052.2	Assets Forfeiture Fund	395.0	434.0	523.0
Percent	67.0%	66.6%	67.4%	U.S. attorneys	164.8	173.1	194.9
Demand reduction	\$4,942.9	\$5,371.6	\$5,834.1	Bureau of Prisons	1,842.9	1,957.1	2,055.9
Percent	33.0%	33.4%	32.6%	Community Oriented Policing Services	414.5	540.4	471.9
Department of Agriculture	\$25.7	\$26.3	\$50.3	Criminal Division	25.9	28.5	30.2
Agricultural Research Service	4.7	4.8	27.8	Drug Enforcement Administration	1,056.9	1,208.4	1,298.7
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	5.8	6.8	Federal Bureau of Investigation	802.2	823.7	873.0
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	15.2	15.7	15.7	Federal prisoner detention	221.7	246.4	258.4
Corporation for National and Community Service	30.4	34.3	35.0	Immigration and Naturalization Service	324.1	372.2	416.8
Department of Defense	940.1	831.6	937.1	Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	359.4	295.0	304.0
Department of Education	679.1	650.0	663.0	INTERPOL	0.8	0.4	0.4
Department of Health and Human Services	2,392.3	2,523.2	2,859.0	U.S. Marshals Service	264.8	273.3	282.8
Administration for Children and Families	59.1	56.5	56.5	Office of Justice Programs	830.2	987.4	997.5
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	82.5	91.1	143.1	Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.4
Food and Drug Administration	4.9	34.9	34.0	Department of Labor	64.6	75.1	77.7
Health Care Financing Administration	320.0	360.0	400.0	Office of National Drug Control Policy	288.9	428.2	450.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	46.2	47.9	52.6	Salaries and expenses	35.8	49.2	50.2
Indian Health Service	42.8	42.9	44.3	High intensity drug trafficking areas	140.2	162.0	184.0
National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	525.6	570.8	647.5	Special Forfeiture Fund	112.9	217.0	216.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,311.2	1,319.1	1,481.0	Small Business Administration	0.0	0.0	4.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	290.0	310.0	310.0	Department of State	194.2	219.7	477.8
Intelligence Community Management Account	27.0	27.0	27.0	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	193.0	210.0	486.6
Department of the Interior	31.4	36.7	33.0	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.2	1.5	1.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	16.0	21.3	17.5	U.S. Information Agency	7.2	8.2	8.2
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	5.0	Department of Transportation	526.7	538.8	821.4
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0	U.S. Coast Guard	478.1	485.0	764.7
National Park Service	9.3	9.4	9.5	Federal Aviation Administration	19.0	22.7	25.2
The Federal Judiciary	599.5	612.1	647.2	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	29.5	31.0	31.5
				Department of the Treasury	1,175.9	1,346.5	1,659.4
				Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	175.6	212.8	227.0
				U.S. Customs Service	583.2	606.4	956.1
				Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	41.4	52.2	66.1
				Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	11.4	12.1	12.7
				Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	X	73.8	75.9
				Internal Revenue Service	73.4	72.3	72.8
				U.S. Secret Service	79.1	75.9	90.8
				Treasury Forfeiture Fund	211.9	241.0	158.0
				Department of Veterans Affairs	1,056.6	1,097.8	1,125.7

Note: "Supply reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the supply of drugs; "demand reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the demand for drugs.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Fiscal year 1999 enacted figures include emergency supplemental funding of \$844 million.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998: Budget Summary*, pp. 14, 15; *1999: Budget Summary*, pp. 9-11 (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.13

**Justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1994

Activity	Employees and payroll (dollar amounts in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State	Local <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>							
Total employees	1,901,773	161,058	599,452	1,141,263	8.5%	31.5%	60.0%
Full-time employees	NA	NA	579,654	1,012,110	NA	33.2	57.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	590,029	1,059,464	NA	35.8	64.2
October payrolls	\$5,399,260	656,454	1,632,246	3,110,560	12.2	30.2	57.6
<b>Police protection</b>							
Total employees	890,384	84,048	87,270	719,066	9.4	9.8	80.8
Full-time employees	NA	NA	85,961	630,362	NA	10.8	79.0
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	86,618	661,054	NA	11.6	88.4
October payrolls	\$2,674,154	362,775	268,925	2,042,455	13.6	10.1	76.4
<b>Judicial and legal</b>							
Total employees	390,731	50,872	123,088	216,771	13.0	31.5	55.5
Full-time employees	NA	NA	115,678	189,615	NA	32.7	53.7
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	119,860	199,465	NA	37.5	62.5
October payrolls	\$1,144,726	205,303	396,719	542,703	17.9	34.7	47.4
<b>Corrections</b>							
Total employees	620,658	26,138	389,094	205,426	4.2	62.7	33.1
Full-time employees	NA	NA	378,015	192,133	NA	63.4	32.2
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	383,551	198,945	NA	65.8	34.2
October payrolls	\$1,580,380	88,376	966,602	525,402	5.6	61.2	33.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Table 1.14

**Justice system payroll**By level of government, United States, October 1982-94<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

October payroll	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
1993	4,985,971	592,593	4,393,378	1,523,042	2,870,366	1,227,871	1,642,465
1994	5,399,260	656,454	4,742,806	1,632,246	3,110,560	1,343,227	1,767,333

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.15

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
States-local, total	\$36,022,610	\$4,742,806	13.2%	\$2,311,379	48.7%	\$939,423	19.8%	\$1,492,004	31.5%
State	10,666,148	1,632,246	15.3	268,925	16.5	396,719	24.3	966,602	59.2
Local, total	26,064,700	3,110,560	11.9	2,042,455	65.7	542,703	17.4	525,402	16.9
Counties	5,297,298	1,343,227	25.4	522,612	38.9	411,404	30.6	409,211	30.5
Municipalities	7,515,415	1,767,333	23.5	1,519,843	86.0	131,300	7.4	116,191	6.6
Alabama	507,954	49,338	9.7	23,849	48.3	10,897	22.1	14,591	29.6
State	196,421	21,079	10.7	2,877	13.6	7,856	37.3	10,346	49.1
Local, total	601,398	28,259	4.7	20,972	74.2	3,041	10.8	4,246	15.0
Counties	33,680	10,377	30.8	4,867	46.9	1,877	18.1	3,633	35.0
Municipalities	68,307	17,882	26.2	16,104	90.1	1,164	6.5	613	3.4
Alaska	177,305	18,315	10.3	8,577	46.8	4,822	26.3	4,917	26.8
State	81,254	11,113	13.7	1,947	17.5	4,366	39.3	4,800	43.2
Local, total	96,051	7,202	7.5	6,630	92.1	456	6.3	117	1.6
Boroughs	35,625	617	1.7	443	71.8	135	21.9	40	6.5
Municipalities	56,969	6,585	11.6	6,187	94.0	321	4.9	77	1.2
Arizona	528,275	78,954	14.9	34,810	44.1	19,137	24.2	25,007	31.7
State	138,667	23,472	16.9	5,051	21.5	3,856	16.4	14,565	62.1
Local, total	389,608	55,482	14.2	29,759	53.6	15,281	27.5	10,442	18.8
Counties	64,471	28,533	44.3	6,474	22.7	11,617	40.7	10,442	36.6
Municipalities	87,710	26,949	30.7	23,285	86.4	3,664	13.6	-	-
Arkansas	267,221	22,928	8.6	11,550	50.4	4,166	18.2	7,212	31.5
State	115,973	9,378	8.1	2,233	23.8	1,515	16.2	5,629	60.0
Local, total	151,248	13,551	9.0	9,317	68.8	2,651	19.6	1,583	11.7
Counties	18,503	5,540	29.9	2,196	39.6	1,885	34.0	1,459	26.3
Municipalities	30,119	8,011	26.6	7,121	88.9	766	9.6	124	1.5
California	4,742,283	719,349	15.2	357,262	49.7	144,982	20.2	217,106	30.2
State	1,109,652	175,423	15.8	36,976	21.1	10,712	6.1	127,736	72.8
Local, total	3,632,632	543,926	15.0	320,286	58.9	134,270	24.7	89,370	16.4
Counties	981,106	319,774	32.6	113,962	35.6	120,156	37.6	85,655	26.8
Municipalities	804,780	224,152	27.9	206,324	92.0	14,114	6.3	3,715	1.7
Colorado	509,170	62,247	12.2	29,409	47.2	14,561	23.4	18,277	29.4
State	171,006	22,867	13.4	2,954	12.9	9,011	39.4	10,901	47.7
Local, total	338,164	39,380	11.6	26,455	67.2	5,550	14.1	7,376	18.7
Counties	42,762	12,884	30.1	5,894	45.7	2,476	19.2	4,515	35.0
Municipalities	103,953	26,496	25.5	20,561	77.6	3,074	11.6	2,861	10.8
Connecticut	564,323	70,008	12.4	35,259	50.4	10,484	15.0	24,264	34.7
State	203,851	39,694	19.5	5,630	14.2	9,800	24.7	24,264	61.1
Local, total	360,472	30,314	8.4	29,629	97.7	684	2.3	-	-
Municipalities	336,644	30,314	9.0	29,629	97.7	684	2.3	-	-
Delaware	100,707	13,542	13.4	6,096	45.0	3,743	27.6	3,703	27.3
State	52,025	9,490	18.2	2,450	25.8	3,337	35.2	3,703	39.0
Local, total	48,681	4,052	8.3	3,646	90.0	406	10.0	-	-
Counties	5,866	1,661	28.3	1,470	88.5	191	11.5	-	-
Municipalities	6,698	2,391	35.7	2,176	91.0	215	9.0	-	-
District of Columbia	176,892	43,970	24.9	20,733	47.2	6,487	14.8	16,750	38.1
Local, total	176,892	43,970	24.9	20,733	47.2	6,487	14.8	16,750	38.1
Municipality	142,303	43,970	30.9	20,733	47.2	6,487	14.8	16,750	38.1
Florida	1,631,963	288,468	17.7	144,050	49.9	56,442	19.6	87,976	30.5
State	378,024	99,100	26.2	11,792	11.9	31,981	32.3	55,327	55.8
Local, total	1,253,938	189,368	15.1	132,258	69.8	24,461	12.9	32,649	17.2
Counties	328,968	113,558	34.5	60,058	52.9	22,590	19.9	30,910	27.2
Municipalities	243,421	75,810	31.1	72,200	95.2	1,871	2.5	1,740	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Georgia	\$916,879	\$110,439	12.0%	\$44,137	40.0%	\$18,066	16.4%	\$48,235	3.7%
State	258,082	44,933	17.4	4,456	9.9	4,018	8.9	36,459	81.1
Local, total	658,796	65,506	9.9	39,682	60.6	14,047	21.4	11,776	18.0
Counties	104,832	41,674	39.8	19,504	46.8	12,446	29.9	9,724	23.3
Municipalities	77,081	23,832	30.9	20,178	84.7	1,602	6.7	2,052	8.6
Hawaii	178,881	24,929	13.9	11,085	44.5	8,560	34.3	5,284	21.2
State	136,824	11,832	8.6	-	-	6,549	55.3	5,284	44.7
Local, total	42,057	13,096	31.1	11,085	84.6	2,011	15.4	-	-
Counties	13,339	4,032	30.2	3,229	80.1	803	19.9	-	-
Municipalities	28,706	9,064	31.6	7,856	86.7	1,208	13.3	-	-
Idaho	137,827	15,471	11.2	7,805	50.4	3,491	22.6	4,174	27.0
State	47,867	5,849	12.2	1,443	24.7	1,516	25.9	2,890	49.4
Local, total	89,960	9,621	10.7	6,362	66.1	1,975	20.5	1,284	13.3
Counties	17,534	6,091	34.7	3,029	49.7	1,781	29.2	1,281	21.0
Municipalities	13,497	3,530	26.2	3,333	94.4	194	5.5	3	0.1
Illinois	1,596,637	244,993	15.3	148,454	60.6	41,767	17.0	54,772	22.4
State	375,004	59,907	16.0	12,679	21.2	12,874	21.5	34,354	57.3
Local, total	1,221,633	185,085	15.2	135,775	73.4	28,893	15.6	20,417	11.0
Counties	136,840	60,275	44.0	13,215	21.9	26,650	44.2	20,411	33.9
Municipalities	317,916	124,810	39.3	122,561	98.2	2,243	1.8	7	-
Indiana	713,630	63,418	8.9	31,844	50.2	11,735	18.5	19,838	31.3
State	241,613	21,669	9.0	4,288	19.8	3,740	17.3	13,640	62.9
Local, total	472,017	41,749	8.8	27,556	66.0	7,995	19.2	6,198	14.8
Counties	75,542	16,841	22.3	6,027	35.8	5,554	33.0	5,261	31.2
Municipalities	95,325	24,908	26.1	21,529	86.4	2,441	9.8	937	3.8
Iowa	392,062	31,992	8.2	16,383	51.2	8,148	25.5	7,460	23.3
State	145,323	15,433	10.6	3,144	20.4	6,304	40.8	5,984	38.8
Local, total	246,739	16,559	6.7	13,239	80.0	1,844	11.1	1,476	8.9
Counties	37,754	6,739	17.8	3,731	55.4	1,537	22.8	1,471	21.8
Municipalities	50,432	9,820	19.5	9,508	96.8	307	3.1	5	0.1
Kansas	70,176	36,771	52.4	17,917	48.7	7,404	20.1	11,449	31.1
State	106,979	14,780	13.8	2,622	17.7	4,567	30.9	7,590	51.4
Local, total	263,197	21,991	8.4	15,295	69.6	2,837	12.9	3,860	17.6
Counties	39,107	9,941	25.4	4,276	43.0	1,872	18.8	3,792	38.1
Municipalities	47,406	12,050	25.4	11,018	91.4	964	8.0	68	0.6
Kentucky	428,841	40,048	9.3	16,902	42.2	9,674	24.2	13,471	33.6
State	277,856	22,747	8.2	4,105	18.0	8,289	36.4	10,354	45.5
Local, total	262,885	17,300	6.6	12,797	74.0	1,385	8.0	3,117	18.0
Counties	30,162	8,137	27.0	4,312	53.0	1,156	14.2	2,669	32.8
Municipalities	39,888	9,163	23.0	8,486	92.6	229	2.5	448	4.9
Louisiana	501,839	57,929	11.5	25,767	44.5	12,961	22.4	19,202	33.1
State	201,197	20,919	10.4	2,497	11.9	4,902	23.4	13,520	64.6
Local, total	300,642	37,010	12.3	23,269	62.9	8,059	21.8	5,682	15.4
Parishes	55,240	15,444	28.0	7,445	48.2	5,014	32.5	2,985	19.3
Municipalities	67,145	21,566	32.1	15,824	73.4	3,045	14.1	2,697	12.5
Maine	153,113	13,734	9.0	7,372	53.7	2,013	14.7	4,349	31.7
State	53,016	6,586	12.4	1,715	26.0	1,636	24.8	3,235	49.1
Local, total	100,097	7,149	7.1	5,657	79.1	377	5.3	1,114	15.6
Counties	2,541	2,150	84.6	721	33.5	315	14.7	1,114	51.8
Municipalities	60,855	4,999	8.2	4,937	98.8	62	1.2	-	-
Maryland	714,594	96,407	13.5	46,942	48.7	16,784	17.4	32,680	33.9
State	224,348	40,282	18.0	6,168	15.3	8,378	20.8	25,737	63.9
Local, total	490,246	56,124	11.4	40,775	72.7	8,407	15.0	6,943	12.4
Counties	392,664	37,268	9.5	23,793	63.8	6,532	17.5	6,943	18.6
Municipalities	92,350	18,857	20.4	16,982	90.1	1,875	9.9	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Massachusetts	\$843,433	\$110,420	13.1%	\$60,120	54.4%	\$19,531	17.7%	\$30,769	27.9%
State	237,908	42,336	17.8	6,810	16.1	18,416	43.5	17,111	40.4
Local, total	605,525	68,083	11.2	53,310	78.3	1,115	1.6	13,658	20.1
Counties	16,678	11,166	67.0	96	0.9	212	1.9	10,858	97.2
Municipalities	502,085	56,917	11.3	53,214	93.5	903	1.6	2,800	4.9
Michigan	1,366,088	161,838	11.8	70,293	43.4	31,039	19.2	60,506	37.4
State	404,317	68,625	17.0	10,354	15.1	9,848	14.4	48,423	70.6
Local, total	961,771	93,213	9.7	59,940	64.3	21,190	22.7	12,083	13.0
Counties	116,030	41,891	36.1	12,648	30.2	17,415	41.6	11,828	28.2
Municipalities	189,334	51,322	27.1	47,291	92.1	3,776	7.4	255	0.5
Minnesota	697,653	67,209	9.6	31,560	47.0	16,505	24.6	19,143	28.5
State	203,903	18,059	8.9	3,117	17.3	6,141	34.0	8,801	48.7
Local, total	493,749	49,150	10.0	28,443	57.9	10,364	21.1	10,343	21.0
Counties	103,156	28,501	27.6	8,688	30.5	9,471	33.2	10,343	36.3
Municipalities	95,448	20,649	21.6	19,755	95.7	894	4.3	-	-
Mississippi	311,463	26,659	8.6	13,917	52.2	5,917	22.2	6,826	25.6
State	107,973	9,097	8.4	2,216	24.4	1,591	17.5	5,290	58.2
Local, total	203,489	17,562	8.6	11,700	66.6	4,326	24.6	1,536	8.7
Counties	44,111	9,000	20.4	3,894	43.3	3,686	41.0	1,421	15.8
Municipalities	35,371	8,562	24.2	7,806	91.2	640	7.5	116	1.4
Missouri	570,319	64,785	11.4	34,925	53.9	14,569	22.5	15,291	23.6
State	172,036	24,054	14.0	4,726	19.6	8,153	33.9	11,175	46.5
Local, total	398,283	40,731	10.2	30,199	74.1	6,417	15.8	4,116	10.1
Counties	32,574	13,123	40.3	6,049	46.1	4,267	32.5	2,807	21.4
Municipalities	88,569	27,608	31.2	24,149	87.5	2,150	7.8	1,309	4.7
Montana	120,350	8,778	7.3	4,687	53.4	1,864	21.2	2,227	25.4
State	38,850	3,147	8.1	925	29.4	606	19.3	1,616	51.4
Local, total	81,500	5,631	6.9	3,762	66.8	1,258	22.3	611	10.9
Counties	10,992	3,432	31.2	1,808	52.7	1,020	29.7	605	17.6
Municipalities	7,956	2,199	27.6	1,954	88.9	238	10.8	6	0.3
Nebraska	234,095	19,606	8.4	10,397	53.0	3,785	19.3	5,424	27.7
State	63,327	7,455	11.8	1,681	22.5	1,859	24.9	3,915	52.5
Local, total	170,767	12,151	7.1	8,716	71.7	1,926	15.9	1,509	12.4
Counties	18,876	5,150	27.3	2,013	39.1	1,628	31.6	1,509	29.3
Municipalities	30,856	7,001	22.7	6,703	95.7	298	4.3	-	-
Nevada	196,877	35,974	18.3	16,359	45.5	8,721	24.2	10,894	30.3
State	51,563	10,691	20.7	1,516	14.2	1,546	14.5	7,628	71.3
Local, total	145,314	25,283	17.4	14,843	58.7	7,175	28.4	3,265	12.9
Counties	46,186	18,365	39.8	10,383	56.5	5,680	30.9	2,302	12.5
Municipalities	22,760	6,918	30.4	4,460	64.5	1,495	21.6	963	13.9
New Hampshire	134,986	15,310	11.3	8,957	58.5	2,463	16.1	3,890	25.4
State	43,763	5,973	13.6	1,385	23.2	1,951	32.7	2,636	44.1
Local, total	91,224	9,338	10.2	7,572	81.1	512	5.5	1,254	13.4
Counties	7,216	2,076	28.8	465	22.4	380	18.3	1,231	59.3
Municipalities	38,215	7,262	19.0	7,107	97.9	132	1.8	23	0.3
New Jersey	1,420,395	224,392	15.8	117,146	52.2	49,167	21.9	58,080	25.9
State	383,440	65,577	17.1	14,460	22.1	17,819	27.2	33,298	50.8
Local, total	1,036,955	158,816	15.3	102,685	64.7	31,348	19.7	24,782	15.6
Counties	207,870	59,291	28.5	10,851	18.3	23,659	39.9	24,782	41.8
Municipalities	270,147	99,524	36.8	91,835	92.3	7,689	7.7	-	-
New Mexico	219,829	27,246	12.4	10,969	40.3	5,399	19.8	10,877	39.9
State	92,509	14,739	15.9	1,349	9.2	4,693	31.8	8,698	59.0
Local, total	127,321	12,506	9.8	9,620	76.9	707	5.7	2,180	17.4
Counties	17,935	4,581	25.5	2,985	65.2	214	4.7	1,382	30.2
Municipalities	29,779	7,925	26.6	6,635	83.7	492	6.2	797	10.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
New York	\$3,656,129	\$590,383	16.1%	\$275,448	46.7%	\$109,862	18.6%	\$205,073	34.7%
State	896,456	208,265	23.2	22,539	10.8	72,554	34.8	113,171	54.3
Local, total	2,759,673	382,118	13.8	252,909	66.2	37,308	9.8	91,902	24.1
Counties	335,622	89,865	26.8	45,618	50.8	12,031	13.4	32,216	35.8
Municipalities	1,621,142	292,253	18.0	207,290	70.9	25,277	8.6	59,686	20.4
North Carolina	889,314	93,087	10.5	45,437	48.8	16,402	17.6	31,248	33.6
State	271,509	47,805	17.6	8,249	17.3	14,573	30.5	24,984	52.3
Local, total	617,805	45,282	7.3	37,188	82.1	1,830	4.0	6,264	13.8
Counties	496,273	19,198	3.9	11,565	60.2	1,369	7.1	6,264	32.6
Municipalities	96,667	26,084	27.0	25,623	98.2	461	1.8	-	-
North Dakota	84,969	6,130	7.2	2,901	47.3	1,856	30.3	1,373	22.4
State	35,399	2,487	7.0	515	20.7	950	38.2	1,022	41.1
Local, total	49,569	3,643	7.3	2,386	65.5	906	24.9	351	9.6
Counties	6,897	1,998	29.0	843	42.2	806	40.3	349	17.5
Municipalities	7,785	1,645	21.1	1,543	93.8	99	6.0	2	0.1
Ohio	1,449,373	170,687	11.8	79,099	46.3	39,074	22.9	52,514	30.8
State	384,290	53,125	13.8	7,657	14.4	7,334	13.8	38,134	71.8
Local, total	1,065,083	117,562	11.0	71,442	60.8	31,740	27.0	14,380	12.2
Counties	195,928	49,308	25.2	13,418	27.2	22,403	45.4	13,487	27.4
Municipalities	234,781	68,254	29.1	58,024	85.0	9,337	13.7	894	1.3
Oklahoma	381,660	39,060	10.2	20,971	53.7	7,498	19.2	10,591	27.1
State	128,777	18,220	14.1	3,701	20.3	5,132	28.2	9,386	51.5
Local, total	252,883	20,840	8.2	17,270	82.9	2,366	11.4	1,205	5.8
Counties	23,413	4,496	19.2	2,214	49.2	1,222	27.2	1,061	23.6
Municipalities	67,575	16,344	24.2	15,056	92.1	1,144	7.0	144	0.9
Oregon	426,824	48,999	11.5	23,922	48.8	10,240	20.9	14,837	30.3
State	140,439	18,169	12.9	4,431	24.4	6,530	35.9	7,208	39.7
Local, total	286,385	30,830	10.8	19,491	63.2	3,710	12.0	7,630	24.7
Counties	44,599	16,144	36.2	5,596	34.7	2,963	18.4	7,585	47.0
Municipalities	53,274	14,686	27.6	13,895	94.6	747	5.1	44	0.3
Pennsylvania	1,410,152	176,720	12.5	85,805	48.6	36,293	20.5	54,623	30.9
State	435,082	56,807	13.1	17,561	30.9	9,367	16.5	29,879	52.6
Local, total	975,070	119,913	12.3	68,244	56.9	26,926	22.5	24,744	20.6
Counties	107,144	39,379	36.8	4,416	11.2	17,901	45.5	17,062	43.3
Municipalities	195,333	80,534	41.2	63,827	79.3	9,024	11.2	7,682	9.5
Rhode Island	143,063	19,818	13.9	8,996	45.4	3,599	18.2	7,223	36.4
State	56,674	11,636	20.5	1,054	9.1	3,359	28.9	7,223	62.1
Local, total	86,389	8,182	9.5	7,942	97.1	240	2.9	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	80,317	8,182	10.2	7,942	97.1	240	2.9	-	-
South Carolina	430,123	45,626	10.6	21,672	47.5	6,666	14.6	17,289	37.9
State	164,250	20,978	12.8	5,293	25.2	1,781	8.5	13,904	66.3
Local, total	265,873	24,649	9.3	16,379	66.4	4,885	19.8	3,385	13.7
Counties	59,738	14,755	24.7	7,112	48.2	4,298	29.1	3,345	22.7
Municipalities	32,381	9,894	30.6	9,267	93.7	587	5.9	40	0.4
South Dakota	83,181	7,175	8.6	3,434	47.9	1,878	26.2	1,864	26.0
State	31,450	3,300	10.5	668	20.2	1,351	40.9	1,280	38.8
Local, total	51,730	3,876	7.5	2,766	71.4	527	13.6	583	15.0
Counties	6,139	1,873	30.5	841	44.9	466	24.9	567	30.3
Municipalities	10,965	2,002	18.3	1,925	96.2	61	3.0	17	0.8
Tennessee	576,834	65,288	11.3	30,433	46.6	12,599	19.3	22,256	34.1
State	190,262	25,236	13.3	4,206	16.7	5,884	23.3	15,145	60.0
Local, total	390,277	40,052	10.3	26,227	65.5	6,715	16.8	7,111	17.8
Counties	204,405	17,851	8.7	7,068	39.6	4,684	26.2	6,098	34.2
Municipalities	170,919	22,201	13.0	19,158	86.3	2,030	9.1	1,013	4.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Texas	\$2,389,557	\$300,200	12.6%	\$135,680	45.2%	\$52,990	17.7%	\$111,531	37.2%
State	640,389	102,752	16.0	8,332	8.1	19,845	19.3	74,575	72.6
Local, total	1,749,168	197,448	11.3	127,348	64.5	33,144	16.8	36,956	18.7
Counties	210,214	93,181	44.3	32,578	35.0	25,209	27.1	35,394	38.0
Municipalities	355,668	104,267	29.3	94,770	90.9	7,935	7.6	1,562	1.5
Utah	229,038	23,170	10.1	11,582	50.0	5,198	22.4	6,391	27.6
State	97,659	10,270	10.5	1,895	18.5	3,248	31.6	5,127	49.9
Local, total	131,378	12,900	9.8	9,687	75.1	1,950	15.1	1,264	9.8
Counties	17,469	5,833	33.4	3,232	55.4	1,337	22.9	1,264	21.7
Municipalities	25,602	7,067	27.6	6,454	91.3	613	8.7	-	-
Vermont	79,129	6,546	8.3	3,574	54.6	1,355	20.7	1,617	24.7
State	28,876	4,321	15.0	1,483	34.3	1,221	28.3	1,617	37.4
Local, total	50,253	2,225	4.4	2,091	94.0	134	6.0	-	-
Counties	177	177	100.0	82	46.3	95	53.7	-	-
Municipalities	9,435	2,047	21.7	2,009	98.1	38	1.9	-	-
Virginia	862,191	100,773	11.7	45,620	45.3	17,304	17.2	37,848	37.6
State	280,876	40,377	14.4	6,927	17.2	8,822	21.8	24,627	61.0
Local, total	581,315	60,396	10.4	38,693	64.1	8,482	14.0	13,221	21.9
Counties	331,426	31,174	9.4	18,578	59.6	5,628	18.1	6,968	22.4
Municipalities	226,223	29,222	12.9	20,115	68.8	2,854	9.8	6,253	21.4
Washington	804,616	87,747	10.9	41,559	47.4	19,880	22.7	26,309	30.0
State	280,330	28,363	10.1	5,731	20.2	5,732	20.2	16,901	59.6
Local, total	527,054	59,384	11.3	35,828	60.3	14,148	23.8	9,408	15.8
Counties	93,596	31,681	33.8	11,643	36.8	11,100	35.0	8,939	28.2
Municipalities	115,021	27,703	24.1	24,185	87.3	3,048	11.0	470	1.7
West Virginia	196,225	12,625	6.4	6,793	53.8	3,884	30.8	1,948	15.4
State	71,381	5,638	7.9	1,945	34.5	2,405	42.7	1,288	22.8
Local, total	124,844	6,987	5.6	4,848	69.4	1,479	21.2	660	9.4
Counties	12,301	3,598	29.2	1,620	45.0	1,319	36.7	660	18.3
Municipalities	19,148	3,389	17.7	3,229	95.3	160	4.7	-	-
Wisconsin	723,246	76,075	10.5	39,009	51.3	15,751	20.7	21,315	28.0
State	194,641	25,744	13.2	2,631	10.2	7,800	30.3	15,313	59.5
Local, total	528,605	50,331	9.5	36,378	72.3	7,950	15.8	6,002	11.9
Counties	104,212	22,187	21.3	10,438	47.0	5,747	25.9	6,002	27.1
Municipalities	102,919	28,144	27.3	25,940	92.2	2,204	7.8	-	-
Wyoming	80,928	7,229	8.9	3,912	54.1	1,811	25.1	1,507	20.8
State	22,835	2,447	10.7	539	22.0	1,002	40.9	906	37.0
Local, total	58,092	4,782	8.2	3,373	70.5	809	16.9	600	12.5
Counties	9,587	2,414	25.2	1,223	50.7	608	25.2	582	24.1
Municipalities	8,236	2,368	28.8	2,149	90.8	201	8.5	18	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>d</sup>Justice system payrolls of independent school districts and special school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>a</sup>October payroll data may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 6. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.16

**Justice system employment**By level of government, United States, October 1982-94<sup>a</sup>

October payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,464,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
1993	1,825,953	161,786	1,664,167	570,934	1,093,233	495,557	597,676
1994	1,901,773	161,058	1,740,715	599,452	1,141,263	524,908	616,355

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.17

**Justice system employment**By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-94<sup>a</sup>

Level of government and October payroll period	Total employment				Level of government and October payroll period	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>Local, total<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,697
1993	1,825,953	865,002	375,266	585,685	1993	1,093,233	692,160	207,280	193,793
1994	1,901,773	890,384	390,731	620,658	1994	1,141,263	719,066	216,771	205,426
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Counties<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	131,645	NA	77,451
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	135,919	NA	80,006
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	319,690	137,082	98,291	84,317
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	331,071	137,893	104,034	89,144
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	351,175	139,417	113,688	98,070
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	368,500	142,785	120,627	105,088
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	382,711	148,493	123,640	110,578
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	396,743	153,704	128,106	114,933
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	416,955	156,598	134,703	125,654
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	16,111	1989	432,748	159,143	141,011	132,594
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	462,130	164,717	146,691	150,722
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	480,003	168,979	151,864	159,160
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	492,993	178,534	156,593	157,866
1993	161,786	86,229	50,722	24,835	1993	495,557	182,765	155,471	157,321
1994	161,058	84,048	50,872	26,138	1994	524,908	192,481	162,446	169,981
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></b>					<b>Municipalities<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722	1980	NA	450,647	NA	19,601
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957	1981	NA	448,699	NA	20,638
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677	1982	515,087	453,381	40,993	20,713
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215	1983	520,390	453,892	44,022	22,476
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265	1984	527,855	458,845	43,805	25,205
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232	1985	535,773	464,588	45,687	25,498
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971	1986	543,692	471,531	45,968	26,193
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954	1987	555,279	478,763	48,449	28,067
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531	1988	557,427	479,005	48,229	30,193
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384	1989	564,458	483,035	48,508	32,915
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329	1990	579,807	493,790	50,692	35,325
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871	1991	587,812	499,250	51,667	36,895
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682	1992	594,370	504,837	52,702	36,831
1993	1,664,167	778,773	324,544	560,850	1993	597,676	509,395	51,809	36,472
1994	1,740,715	806,336	339,859	594,520	1994	616,355	526,585	54,325	35,445
<b>State</b>									
1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670					
1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313					
1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647					
1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595					
1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990					
1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646					
1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200					
1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954					
1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684					
1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875					
1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282					
1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816					
1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985					
1993	570,934	86,613	117,264	367,057					
1994	599,452	87,270	123,088	389,094					

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.



Table 1.18

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1994

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	13,889,429	1,649,493	11.9%	747,672	45.3%	319,325	19.4%	582,496	35.3%
State	3,916,710	590,029	15.1	86,618	14.7	119,860	20.3	383,551	65.0
Local, total	10,113,286	1,059,464	10.5	661,054	62.4	199,465	18.8	198,945	18.8
Counties	2,151,694	500,286	23.3	182,165	36.4	154,389	30.9	163,732	32.7
Municipalities	2,676,810	559,178	20.9	478,889	85.6	45,076	8.1	35,213	6.3
Alabama	244,821	21,288	8.7	10,435	49.0	4,149	19.5	6,704	31.5
State	84,289	8,305	9.9	1,101	13.3	2,715	32.7	4,489	54.1
Local, total	298,556	12,983	4.3	9,334	71.9	1,434	11.0	2,215	17.1
Counties	17,203	4,899	28.5	2,085	42.6	898	18.3	1,916	39.1
Municipalities	33,657	8,084	24.0	7,249	89.7	536	6.6	299	3.7
Alaska	47,852	4,333	9.1	1,773	40.9	1,232	28.4	1,328	30.6
State	22,939	2,854	12.4	418	14.6	1,144	40.1	1,292	45.3
Local, total	24,913	1,479	5.9	1,355	91.6	88	5.9	36	2.4
Boroughs	9,706	109	1.1	75	68.8	26	23.9	8	7.3
Municipalities	14,329	1,370	9.6	1,280	93.4	62	4.5	28	2.0
Arizona	213,759	29,457	13.8	11,446	38.9	6,709	22.8	11,302	38.4
State	57,044	9,751	17.1	1,667	17.1	1,155	11.8	6,929	71.1
Local, total	156,715	19,706	12.6	9,779	49.6	5,554	28.2	4,373	22.2
Counties	29,076	11,069	38.1	2,343	21.2	4,353	39.3	4,373	39.5
Municipalities	30,183	8,637	28.6	7,436	86.1	1,201	13.9	-	-
Arkansas	135,439	11,994	8.9	5,940	49.5	1,879	15.7	4,175	34.8
State	48,803	4,260	8.7	865	20.3	342	8.0	3,053	71.7
Local, total	86,636	7,734	8.9	5,075	65.6	1,537	19.9	1,122	14.5
Counties	12,370	3,548	28.7	1,374	38.7	1,108	31.2	1,066	30.0
Municipalities	16,599	4,186	25.2	3,701	88.4	429	10.2	56	1.3
California	1,446,909	189,575	13.1	87,386	46.1	37,479	19.8	64,710	34.1
State	327,035	50,417	15.4	10,470	20.8	2,576	5.1	37,371	74.1
Local, total	1,119,874	139,158	12.4	76,916	55.3	34,903	25.1	27,339	19.6
Counties	299,362	84,832	28.3	26,631	31.4	31,918	37.6	26,283	31.0
Municipalities	224,671	54,326	24.2	50,285	92.6	2,985	5.5	1,056	1.9
Colorado	194,380	21,237	10.9	9,929	46.8	4,621	21.8	6,687	31.5
State	53,876	7,731	14.3	1,017	13.2	2,766	35.8	3,948	51.1
Local, total	140,504	13,506	9.6	8,912	66.0	1,855	13.7	2,739	20.3
Counties	20,057	5,164	25.7	2,405	46.6	866	16.8	1,893	36.7
Municipalities	37,568	8,342	22.2	6,507	78.0	989	11.9	846	10.1
Connecticut	171,062	20,685	12.1	9,369	45.3	3,612	17.5	7,704	37.2
State	63,224	12,720	20.1	1,585	12.5	3,431	27.0	7,704	60.6
Local, total	107,838	7,965	7.4	7,784	97.7	181	2.3	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	100,585	7,965	7.9	7,784	97.7	181	2.3	-	-
Delaware	38,253	4,842	12.7	1,906	39.4	1,422	29.4	1,514	31.3
State	20,578	3,519	17.1	719	20.4	1,286	36.5	1,514	43.0
Local, total	17,675	1,323	7.5	1,187	89.7	136	10.3	-	-
Counties	2,193	527	24.0	444	84.3	83	15.7	-	-
Municipalities	2,552	796	31.2	743	93.3	53	6.7	-	-
District of Columbia	50,861	11,529	22.7	5,084	44.1	1,860	16.1	4,585	39.8
Local, total	50,861	11,529	22.7	5,084	44.1	1,860	16.1	4,585	39.8
Municipality	42,207	11,529	27.3	5,084	44.1	1,860	16.1	4,585	39.8
Florida	697,045	112,111	16.1	48,468	43.2	21,713	19.4	41,930	37.4
State	170,709	44,098	25.8	3,768	8.5	11,240	25.5	29,090	66.0
Local, total	526,336	68,013	12.9	44,700	65.7	10,473	15.4	12,840	18.9
Counties	130,825	43,327	33.1	21,077	48.6	10,005	23.1	12,245	28.3
Municipalities	91,942	24,686	26.8	23,623	95.7	468	1.9	595	2.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1994--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	428,099	51,101	11.9%	19,228	37.6%	7,231	14.2%	24,642	48.2%
State	114,407	21,305	18.6	1,678	7.9	1,028	4.8	18,599	87.3
Local, total	313,691	29,796	9.5	17,550	58.9	6,203	20.8	6,043	20.3
Counties	50,626	18,929	37.4	8,349	44.1	5,430	28.7	5,150	27.2
Municipalities	37,533	10,867	29.0	9,201	84.7	773	7.1	893	8.2
Hawaii	67,487	8,416	12.5	3,386	40.2	2,804	33.3	2,226	26.4
State	53,109	4,449	8.4	-	-	2,223	50.0	2,226	50.0
Local, total	14,378	3,967	27.6	3,386	85.4	581	14.6	-	-
Counties	4,775	1,289	27.0	1,048	81.3	241	18.7	-	-
Municipalities	9,596	2,678	27.9	2,338	87.3	340	12.7	-	-
Idaho	65,863	6,524	9.9	3,151	48.3	1,417	21.7	1,956	30.0
State	21,029	2,072	9.9	403	19.4	398	19.2	1,271	61.3
Local, total	44,834	4,452	9.9	2,748	61.7	1,019	22.9	685	15.4
Counties	9,164	3,135	34.2	1,505	48.0	946	30.2	684	21.8
Municipalities	5,871	1,317	22.4	1,243	94.4	73	5.5	1	0.1
Illinois	577,028	78,674	13.6	43,112	54.8	14,898	18.9	20,664	26.3
State	133,950	19,335	14.4	3,722	19.3	2,946	15.2	12,667	65.5
Local, total	443,078	59,339	13.4	39,390	66.4	11,952	20.1	7,997	13.5
Counties	55,259	24,628	44.6	5,379	21.8	11,254	45.7	7,995	32.5
Municipalities	101,579	34,711	34.2	34,011	98.0	698	2.0	2	-
Indiana	301,020	29,241	9.7	13,812	47.2	5,725	19.6	9,704	33.2
State	90,255	9,149	10.1	1,798	19.7	1,040	11.4	6,311	69.0
Local, total	210,765	20,092	9.5	12,014	59.8	4,685	23.3	3,393	16.9
Counties	40,986	9,495	23.2	3,049	32.1	3,467	36.5	2,979	31.4
Municipalities	42,270	10,597	25.1	8,965	84.6	1,218	11.5	414	3.9
Iowa	163,945	11,971	7.3	6,152	51.4	2,851	23.8	2,968	24.8
State	50,474	5,252	10.4	866	16.5	2,158	41.1	2,228	42.4
Local, total	113,471	6,719	5.9	5,286	78.7	693	10.3	740	11.0
Counties	19,127	2,963	15.5	1,614	54.5	611	20.6	738	24.9
Municipalities	21,529	3,756	17.4	3,672	97.8	82	2.2	2	0.1
Kansas	168,345	15,765	9.4	7,255	46.0	3,121	19.8	5,389	34.2
State	47,836	6,337	13.2	986	15.6	1,876	29.6	3,475	54.8
Local, total	120,509	9,428	7.8	6,269	66.5	1,245	13.2	1,914	20.3
Counties	21,203	4,846	22.9	2,110	43.5	850	17.5	1,886	38.9
Municipalities	20,343	4,582	22.5	4,159	90.8	395	8.6	28	0.6
Kentucky	200,725	19,429	9.7	7,765	40.0	4,574	23.5	7,090	36.5
State	72,965	10,654	14.6	1,683	15.8	3,767	35.4	5,204	48.8
Local, total	127,760	8,775	6.9	6,082	69.3	807	9.2	1,886	21.5
Counties	16,488	4,404	26.7	2,027	46.0	709	16.1	1,668	37.9
Municipalities	20,167	4,371	21.7	4,055	92.8	98	2.2	218	5.0
Louisiana	257,764	28,148	10.9	12,556	44.6	5,959	21.2	9,633	34.2
State	91,636	8,974	9.8	1,080	12.0	1,561	17.4	6,333	70.6
Local, total	166,128	19,174	11.5	11,476	59.9	4,398	22.9	3,300	17.2
Parishes	29,762	8,772	29.5	4,002	45.6	2,838	32.4	1,932	22.0
Municipalities	36,244	10,402	28.7	7,474	71.9	1,560	15.0	1,368	13.2
Maine	66,970	5,491	8.2	2,869	52.2	769	14.0	1,853	33.7
State	21,331	2,375	11.1	601	25.3	552	23.2	1,222	51.5
Local, total	45,639	3,116	6.8	2,268	72.8	217	7.0	631	20.3
Counties	1,455	1,204	82.7	377	31.3	196	16.3	631	52.4
Municipalities	26,818	1,912	7.1	1,891	98.9	21	1.1	-	-
Maryland	248,573	33,879	13.6	15,411	45.5	6,209	18.3	12,259	36.2
State	80,260	15,661	19.5	2,325	14.8	3,519	22.5	9,817	62.7
Local, total	168,313	18,218	10.8	13,086	71.8	2,690	14.8	2,442	13.4
Counties	132,329	11,649	8.8	7,091	60.9	2,116	18.2	2,442	21.0
Municipalities	33,774	6,569	19.4	5,995	91.3	574	8.7	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1994--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	296,672	34,628	11.7%	17,575	50.8%	6,541	18.9%	10,512	30.4%
State	82,067	13,756	16.8	1,913	13.9	6,174	44.9	5,669	41.2
Local, total	214,605	20,872	9.7	15,662	75.0	367	1.8	4,843	23.2
Counties	6,268	3,873	61.8	37	1.0	100	2.6	3,736	96.5
Municipalities	178,045	16,999	9.5	15,625	91.9	267	1.6	1,107	6.5
Michigan	461,656	53,007	11.5	22,168	41.8	10,099	19.1	20,740	39.1
State	132,134	21,796	16.5	2,993	13.7	2,666	12.2	16,137	74
Local, total	329,522	31,211	9.5	19,175	61.4	7,433	23.8	4,603	14.7
Counties	47,058	14,960	31.8	4,395	29.4	6,069	40.6	4,496	30.1
Municipalities	69,902	16,251	23.2	14,780	90.9	1,364	8.4	107	0.7
Minnesota	260,417	21,613	8.3	9,815	45.4	5,087	23.5	6,711	31.1
State	70,648	5,597	7.9	927	16.6	1,625	29.0	3,045	54.4
Local, total	189,769	16,016	8.4	8,888	55.5	3,462	21.6	3,666	22.9
Counties	40,343	9,898	24.5	2,982	30.1	3,250	32.8	3,666	37
Municipalities	34,080	6,118	18.0	5,906	96.5	212	3.5	-	-
Mississippi	167,433	13,914	8.3	7,294	52.4	2,572	18.5	4,048	29.1
State	48,629	4,433	9.1	963	21.7	374	8.4	3,096	69.8
Local, total	118,804	9,481	8.0	6,331	66.8	2,198	23.2	952	10
Counties	24,108	4,774	19.8	2,062	43.2	1,832	38.4	880	18.4
Municipalities	19,514	4,707	24.1	4,269	90.7	366	7.8	72	1.5
Missouri	263,818	29,558	11.2	14,518	49.1	6,196	21.0	8,844	29.9
State	79,886	11,783	14.7	1,922	16.3	3,268	27.7	6,593	56
Local, total	183,932	17,775	9.7	12,596	70.9	2,928	16.5	2,251	12.7
Counties	16,748	6,559	39.2	2,957	45.1	2,002	30.5	1,600	24.4
Municipalities	38,993	11,216	28.8	9,639	85.9	926	8.3	651	5.8
Montana	54,786	3,998	7.3	2,118	53.0	804	20.1	1,076	26.9
State	16,811	1,323	7.9	411	31.1	167	12.6	745	56.3
Local, total	37,975	2,675	7.0	1,707	63.8	637	23.8	331	12.4
Counties	6,078	1,722	28.3	861	50.0	533	31.0	328	19
Municipalities	3,628	953	26.3	846	88.8	104	10.9	3	0.3
Nebraska	105,237	8,265	7.9	4,035	48.8	1,561	18.9	2,669	32.3
State	29,321	3,256	11.1	707	21.7	664	20.4	1,885	57.9
Local, total	75,916	5,009	6.6	3,328	66.4	897	17.9	784	15.7
Counties	10,628	2,561	24.1	959	37.4	818	31.9	784	30.6
Municipalities	12,960	2,448	18.9	2,369	96.8	79	3.2	-	-
Nevada	70,067	10,854	15.5	4,679	43.1	2,526	23.3	3,649	33.6
State	19,379	3,629	18.7	576	15.9	386	10.6	2,667	73.5
Local, total	50,688	7,225	14.3	4,103	56.8	2,140	29.6	982	13.6
Counties	15,054	5,262	35.0	2,876	54.7	1,697	32.3	689	13.1
Municipalities	7,186	1,963	27.3	1,227	62.5	443	22.6	293	14.9
New Hampshire	54,774	5,559	10.1	3,050	54.9	972	17.5	1,537	27.6
State	17,182	2,222	12.9	420	18.9	771	34.7	1,031	46.4
Local, total	37,592	3,337	8.9	2,630	78.8	201	6.0	506	15.2
Counties	3,628	848	23.4	190	22.4	161	19.0	497	58.6
Municipalities	15,138	2,489	16.4	2,440	98.0	40	1.6	9	0.4
New Jersey	429,633	63,730	14.8	30,770	48.3	15,417	24.2	17,543	27.5
State	107,876	16,585	15.4	3,599	21.7	3,975	24.0	9,011	54.3
Local, total	321,758	47,145	14.7	27,171	57.6	11,442	24.3	8,532	18.1
Counties	75,391	20,340	27.0	3,285	16.2	8,523	41.9	8,532	41.9
Municipalities	85,946	26,805	31.2	23,886	89.1	2,919	10.9	-	-
New Mexico	107,775	12,071	11.2	4,746	39.3	2,067	17.1	5,258	43.6
State	41,581	6,307	15.2	567	9.0	1,760	27.9	3,980	63.1
Local, total	66,194	5,764	8.7	4,179	72.5	307	5.3	1,278	22.2
Counties	8,889	2,185	24.6	1,254	57.4	78	3.6	853	39
Municipalities	14,228	3,579	25.2	2,925	81.7	229	6.4	425	11.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1994--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	1,128,525	161,228	14.3%	72,227	44.8%	28,972	18.0%	60,029	37.2%
State	272,629	57,385	21.0	5,533	9.6	17,306	30.2	34,546	60.2
Local, total	855,896	103,843	12.1	66,694	64.2	11,666	11.2	25,483	24.5
Counties	118,217	25,939	21.9	11,678	45.0	3,533	13.6	10,728	41.4
Municipalities	513,553	77,904	15.2	55,016	70.6	8,133	10.4	14,755	18.9
North Carolina	390,003	41,961	10.8	20,134	48.0	6,065	14.5	15,762	37.6
State	112,128	20,989	18.7	3,286	15.7	5,336	25.4	12,367	58.9
Local, total	277,875	20,972	7.5	16,848	80.3	729	3.5	3,395	16.2
Counties	221,933	9,613	4.3	5,603	58.3	615	6.4	3,395	35.3
Municipalities	44,903	11,359	25.3	11,245	99.0	114	1.0	-	-
North Dakota	38,471	2,751	7.2	1,335	48.5	726	26.4	690	25.1
State	16,201	1,052	6.5	215	20.4	335	31.8	502	47.7
Local, total	22,270	1,699	7.6	1,120	65.9	391	23.0	188	11.1
Counties	3,695	962	26.0	427	44.4	349	36.3	186	19.3
Municipalities	3,877	737	19.0	693	94.0	42	5.7	2	0.3
Ohio	563,111	62,714	11.1	26,422	42.1	16,335	26.0	19,957	31.8
State	141,040	17,848	12.7	2,451	13.7	2,226	12.5	13,171	73.8
Local, total	422,071	44,866	10.6	23,971	53.4	14,109	31.4	6,786	15.1
Counties	88,993	22,274	25.0	5,415	24.3	10,437	46.9	6,422	28.8
Municipalities	88,169	22,592	25.6	18,556	82.1	3,672	16.3	364	1.6
Oklahoma	194,519	19,823	10.2	9,300	46.9	3,050	15.4	7,473	37.7
State	68,065	10,240	15.0	1,624	15.9	1,912	18.7	6,704	65.5
Local, total	126,454	9,583	7.6	7,676	80.1	1,138	11.9	769	8.0
Counties	14,013	2,874	20.5	1,456	50.7	718	25.0	700	24.4
Municipalities	30,441	6,709	22.0	6,220	92.7	420	6.3	69	1.0
Oregon	160,334	16,337	10.2	7,248	44.4	3,690	22.6	5,399	33.0
State	50,884	6,182	12.1	1,207	19.5	2,362	38.2	2,613	42.3
Local, total	109,450	10,155	9.3	6,041	59.5	1,328	13.1	2,786	27.4
Counties	17,434	5,711	32.8	1,843	32.3	1,099	19.2	2,769	48.5
Municipalities	17,661	4,444	25.2	4,198	94.5	229	5.2	17	0.4
Pennsylvania	516,171	65,240	12.6	28,820	44.2	14,893	22.8	21,527	33.0
State	150,332	19,130	12.7	5,375	28.1	2,447	12.8	11,308	59.1
Local, total	365,839	46,110	12.6	23,445	50.8	12,446	27.0	10,219	22.2
Counties	55,646	19,018	34.2	2,069	10.9	9,273	48.8	7,676	40.4
Municipalities	73,591	27,092	36.8	21,376	78.9	3,173	11.7	2,543	9.4
Rhode Island	47,867	5,753	12.0	2,861	49.7	1,165	20.3	1,727	30.0
State	18,772	3,026	16.1	239	7.9	1,060	35.0	1,727	57.1
Local, total	29,095	2,727	9.4	2,622	96.1	105	3.9	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	27,053	2,727	10.1	2,622	96.1	105	3.9	-	-
South Carolina	208,107	22,843	11.0	10,346	45.3	3,057	13.4	9,440	41.3
State	76,487	10,426	13.6	2,281	21.9	556	5.3	7,589	72.8
Local, total	131,620	12,417	9.4	8,065	65.0	2,501	20.1	1,851	14.9
Counties	30,108	7,591	25.2	3,547	46.7	2,217	29.2	1,827	24.1
Municipalities	16,912	4,826	28.5	4,518	93.6	284	5.9	24	0.5
South Dakota	41,786	3,278	7.8	1,538	46.9	754	23.0	986	30.1
State	14,252	1,480	10.4	275	18.6	538	36.4	667	45.1
Local, total	27,534	1,798	6.5	1,263	70.2	216	12.0	319	17.7
Counties	3,650	935	25.6	429	45.9	199	21.3	307	32.8
Municipalities	5,413	863	15.9	834	96.6	17	2.0	12	1.4
Tennessee	262,830	29,184	11.1	13,394	45.9	4,808	16.5	10,982	37.6
State	79,530	10,390	13.1	1,583	15.2	1,719	16.5	7,088	68.2
Local, total	185,105	18,794	10.2	11,811	62.8	3,089	16.4	3,894	20.7
Counties	101,930	9,254	9.1	3,606	39.0	2,250	24.3	3,398	36.7
Municipalities	75,415	9,540	12.7	8,205	86.0	839	8.8	496	5.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1994--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	1,103,261	128,237	11.6%	53,945	42.1%	19,797	15.4%	54,495	42.5%
State	262,543	45,560	17.4	3,310	7.3	5,352	11.7	36,898	81.0
Local, total	840,718	82,677	9.8	50,635	61.2	14,445	17.5	17,597	21.3
Counties	102,617	42,947	41.9	15,123	35.2	11,044	25.7	16,780	39.1
Municipalities	148,477	39,730	26.8	35,512	89.4	3,401	8.6	817	2.1
Utah	101,762	9,124	9.0	4,447	48.7	1,870	20.5	2,807	30.8
State	41,054	4,098	10.0	723	17.6	1,132	27.6	2,243	54.7
Local, total	60,708	5,026	8.3	3,724	74.1	738	14.7	564	11.2
Counties	7,936	2,356	29.7	1,305	55.4	487	20.7	564	23.9
Municipalities	10,356	2,670	25.8	2,419	90.6	251	9.4	-	-
Vermont	34,130	2,614	7.7	1,209	46.3	563	21.5	842	32.2
State	12,562	1,791	14.3	460	25.7	489	27.3	842	47.0
Local, total	21,568	823	3.8	749	91.0	74	9.0	-	-
Counties	128	128	100.0	64	50.0	64	50.0	-	-
Municipalities	3,813	695	18.2	685	98.6	10	1.4	-	-
Virginia	369,208	39,863	10.8	16,482	41.3	5,736	14.4	17,645	44.3
State	119,375	17,217	14.4	2,508	14.6	2,751	16.0	11,958	69.5
Local, total	249,833	22,646	9.1	13,974	61.7	2,985	13.2	5,687	25.1
Counties	141,832	11,126	7.8	6,374	57.3	1,955	17.6	2,797	25.1
Municipalities	99,130	11,520	11.6	7,600	66.0	1,030	8.9	2,890	25.1
Washington	271,075	29,124	10.7	12,190	41.9	6,240	21.4	10,694	36.7
State	95,958	10,773	11.2	1,798	16.7	1,502	13.9	7,473	69.4
Local, total	175,855	18,351	10.4	10,392	56.6	4,738	25.8	3,221	17.6
Counties	31,458	10,260	32.6	3,460	33.7	3,738	36.4	3,062	29.8
Municipalities	35,062	8,091	23.1	6,932	85.7	1,000	12.4	159	2.0
West Virginia	92,975	6,156	6.6	3,164	51.4	1,746	28.4	1,246	20.2
State	33,815	2,654	7.8	857	32.3	1,043	39.3	754	28.4
Local, total	59,160	3,502	5.9	2,307	65.9	703	20.1	492	14.0
Counties	7,073	1,892	26.7	774	40.9	626	33.1	492	26.0
Municipalities	10,051	1,610	16.0	1,533	95.2	77	4.8	-	-
Wisconsin	268,867	27,163	10.1	13,717	50.5	5,055	18.6	8,391	30.9
State	68,688	8,795	12.8	892	10.1	1,883	21.4	6,020	68.4
Local, total	200,179	18,368	9.2	12,825	69.8	3,172	17.3	2,371	12.9
Counties	43,818	8,423	19.2	3,540	42.0	2,512	29.8	2,371	28.1
Municipalities	39,812	9,945	25.0	9,285	93.4	660	6.6	-	-
Wyoming	37,959	3,213	8.5	1,692	52.7	727	22.6	794	24.7
State	11,132	1,088	9.8	251	23.1	358	32.9	479	44.0
Local, total	26,827	2,125	7.9	1,441	67.8	369	17.4	315	14.8
Counties	5,055	1,212	24.0	609	50.2	295	24.3	308	25.4
Municipalities	3,484	913	26.2	832	91.1	74	8.1	7	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system employment of independent school districts and special school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.19

**Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1994<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	63.4	28.7	21.5	12.3	22.4
Alabama	50.5	24.7	18.7	9.8	15.9
Alaska	71.5	29.3	19.1	20.3	21.9
Arizona	72.3	28.1	18.9	16.5	27.7
Arkansas	48.9	24.2	18.3	7.7	17.0
California	60.3	27.8	19.5	11.9	20.6
Colorado	58.1	27.2	20.0	12.6	18.3
Connecticut	63.2	28.6	22.1	11.0	23.5
Delaware	68.6	27.0	19.7	20.1	21.4
District of Columbia	202.3	89.2	74.6	32.6	80.4
Florida	80.3	34.7	23.2	15.6	30.1
Georgia	72.4	27.3	21.2	10.2	34.9
Hawaii	71.4	28.7	22.4	23.8	18.9
Idaho	57.6	27.8	19.6	12.5	17.3
Illinois	66.9	36.7	27.2	12.7	17.6
Indiana	50.8	24.0	17.5	10.0	16.9
Iowa	42.3	21.7	16.3	10.1	10.5
Kansas	61.7	28.4	20.6	12.2	21.1
Kentucky	50.8	20.3	15.1	12.0	18.5
Louisiana	65.2	29.1	22.5	13.8	22.3
Maine	44.3	23.1	17.0	6.2	14.9
Maryland	67.7	30.8	25.0	12.4	24.5
Massachusetts	57.3	29.1	24.0	10.8	17.4
Michigan	55.8	23.3	18.1	10.6	21.8
Minnesota	47.3	21.5	16.1	11.1	14.7
Mississippi	52.1	27.3	19.7	9.6	15.2
Missouri	55.6	27.3	19.3	11.7	16.6
Montana	46.7	24.7	16.9	9.4	12.6
Nebraska	50.9	24.9	18.5	9.6	16.4
Nevada	74.5	32.1	23.3	17.3	25.0
New Hampshire	48.9	26.8	20.3	8.5	13.5
New Jersey	80.6	38.9	27.8	19.5	22.2
New Mexico	73.0	28.7	20.9	12.5	31.8
New York	88.7	39.8	34.1	15.9	33.0
North Carolina	59.4	28.5	23.0	8.6	22.3
North Dakota	43.1	20.9	15.8	11.4	10.8
Ohio	56.5	23.8	17.5	14.7	18.0
Oklahoma	60.8	28.5	20.6	9.4	22.9
Oregon	52.9	23.5	17.1	12.0	17.5
Pennsylvania	54.1	23.9	18.8	12.4	17.9
Rhode Island	57.7	28.7	22.3	11.7	17.3
South Carolina	62.3	28.2	20.8	8.3	25.8
South Dakota	45.5	21.3	15.8	10.5	13.7
Tennessee	56.4	25.9	19.6	9.3	21.2
Texas	69.8	29.4	21.6	10.8	29.7
Utah	47.8	23.3	15.4	9.8	14.7
Vermont	45.1	20.8	14.6	9.7	14.5
Virginia	60.8	25.2	19.6	8.8	26.9
Washington	54.5	22.8	16.4	11.7	20.0
West Virginia	33.8	17.4	13.5	9.6	6.8
Wisconsin	53.4	27.0	21.1	9.9	16.5
Wyoming	67.5	35.5	24.1	15.3	16.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. See table 1.7 for the 1994 estimated population for each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.20

**State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment**

By level of government, United States, October 1980-94

October payroll period	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>a</sup>		
			Total	Counties	Municipalities
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
1993	546,047	54,283	491,764	127,234	364,530
1994	560,509	56,981	507,783	138,817	373,221
<b>Percent sworn of total police</b>					
1980	78.1%	67.3%	79.7%	77.4%	80.4%
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.5
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.4
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	80.2
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.5
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.7
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.3
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.1
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.2
1992	75.3	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3
1993	75.3	63.2	77.0	73.3	78.3
1994	74.9	62.1	76.8	74.1	77.9

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980*, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.21

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
States-local, total	747,878	560,509	75.0%	\$1,892,449	187,369	25.1%	\$419,433
State	91,702	56,981	62.1	200,972	34,721	37.9	88,685
Local, total	661,260	507,783	76.8	1,709,842	153,477	23.2	333,115
Counties	187,249	138,817	74.1	440,868	48,432	25.9	102,477
Municipalities	479,095	373,221	77.9	1,287,339	105,874	22.1	233,006
Alabama	10,435	7,899	75.7	19,617	2,536	24.3	4,232
State	1,101	627	56.9	1,927	474	43.1	951
Local, total	9,334	7,272	77.9	17,690	2,062	22.1	3,282
Counties	2,085	1,608	77.1	4,116	477	22.9	752
Municipalities	7,249	5,664	78.1	13,574	1,585	21.9	2,530
Alaska	1,773	1,157	65.3	6,592	616	34.7	1,985
State	418	268	64.1	1,475	150	35.9	472
Local, total	1,355	889	65.6	5,117	466	34.4	1,513
Boroughs	75	57	76.0	331	18	24.0	111
Municipalities	1,280	832	65.0	4,786	448	35.0	1,401
Arizona	11,446	7,682	67.1	25,677	3,764	32.9	9,132
State	1,667	922	55.3	3,159	745	44.7	1,892
Local, total	9,779	6,760	69.1	22,518	3,019	30.9	7,240
Counties	2,343	1,430	61.0	4,368	913	39.0	2,106
Municipalities	7,436	5,330	71.7	18,150	2,106	28.3	5,135
Arkansas	5,940	4,487	75.5	9,289	1,453	24.5	2,261
State	865	500	57.8	1,499	365	42.2	734
Local, total	5,075	3,987	78.6	7,790	1,088	21.4	1,527
Counties	1,374	1,095	79.7	1,864	279	20.3	332
Municipalities	3,701	2,892	78.1	5,926	809	21.9	1,194
California	87,592	61,138	70.0	283,528	26,454	30.3	74,236
State	10,470	6,054	57.8	23,481	4,416	42.2	13,494
Local, total	77,122	55,084	71.6	260,047	22,038	28.7	60,741
Counties	26,631	20,135	75.6	95,973	6,496	24.4	17,989
Municipalities	50,491	34,949	69.5	164,074	15,542	30.9	42,752
Colorado	9,929	7,318	73.7	23,539	2,611	26.3	5,870
State	1,017	547	53.8	1,706	470	46.2	1,249
Local, total	8,912	6,771	76.0	21,833	2,141	24.0	4,621
Counties	2,405	1,918	79.8	4,961	487	20.2	933
Municipalities	6,507	4,853	74.6	16,872	1,654	25.4	3,688
Connecticut	9,369	7,233	77.2	29,998	2,136	22.8	5,261
State	1,585	977	61.6	3,894	608	38.4	1,736
Local, total	7,784	6,256	80.4	26,105	1,528	19.6	3,525
Municipalities	7,784	6,256	80.4	26,105	1,528	19.6	3,525
Delaware	1,906	1,388	72.8	5,050	518	27.2	1,047
State	719	491	68.3	1,966	228	31.7	484
Local, total	1,187	897	75.6	3,084	290	24.4	562
Counties	444	304	68.5	1,187	140	31.5	283
Municipalities	743	593	79.8	1,897	150	20.2	280
District of Columbia	5,084	4,255	83.7	18,365	829	16.3	2,368
Local, total	5,084	4,255	83.7	18,365	829	16.3	2,368
Municipality	5,084	4,255	83.7	18,365	829	16.3	2,368
Florida	48,468	32,333	66.7	110,167	16,135	33.3	33,884
State	3,768	2,157	57.2	8,733	1,611	42.8	3,059
Local, total	44,700	30,176	67.5	101,434	14,524	32.5	30,824
Counties	21,077	13,548	64.3	44,338	7,529	35.7	15,720
Municipalities	23,623	16,628	70.4	57,096	6,995	29.6	15,104

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Georgia	19,228	14,927	77.6%	\$35,919	4,301	22.4%	\$8,218
State	1,678	810	48.3	2,208	868	51.7	2,247
Local, total	17,550	14,117	80.4	33,711	3,433	19.6	5,971
Counties	8,349	6,614	79.2	16,213	1,735	20.8	3,291
Municipalities	9,201	7,503	81.5	17,498	1,698	18.5	2,680
Hawaii	3,386	2,638	77.9	9,252	748	22.1	1,833
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	3,386	2,638	77.9	9,252	748	22.1	1,833
Counties	1,048	786	75.0	2,664	262	25.0	565
Municipalities	2,338	1,852	79.2	6,588	486	20.8	1,268
Idaho	3,151	2,224	70.6	6,043	927	29.4	1,762
State	403	271	67.2	1,040	132	32.8	402
Local, total	2,748	1,953	71.1	5,003	795	28.9	1,359
Counties	1,505	957	63.6	2,139	548	36.4	890
Municipalities	1,243	996	80.1	2,864	247	19.9	469
Illinois	43,112	31,956	74.1	120,296	11,156	25.9	28,158
State	3,722	2,054	55.2	8,054	1,668	44.8	4,625
Local, total	39,390	29,902	75.9	112,242	9,488	24.1	23,533
Counties	5,379	3,590	66.7	9,558	1,789	33.3	3,656
Municipalities	34,011	26,312	77.4	102,684	7,699	22.6	19,877
Indiana	13,812	10,052	72.8	25,664	3,760	27.2	6,181
State	1,798	1,061	59.0	2,816	737	41.0	1,472
Local, total	12,014	8,991	74.8	22,847	3,023	25.2	4,709
Counties	3,049	2,179	71.5	4,777	870	28.5	1,250
Municipalities	8,965	6,812	76.0	18,070	2,153	24.0	3,459
Iowa	6,152	4,625	75.2	13,313	1,527	24.8	3,070
State	866	580	67.0	2,380	286	33.0	764
Local, total	5,286	4,045	76.5	10,933	1,241	23.5	2,306
Counties	1,614	1,113	69.0	2,839	501	31.0	891
Municipalities	3,672	2,932	79.8	8,094	740	20.2	1,414
Kansas	7,255	5,260	72.5	14,222	1,995	27.5	3,695
State	986	657	66.6	1,970	329	33.4	652
Local, total	6,269	4,603	73.4	12,251	1,666	26.6	3,043
Counties	2,110	1,444	68.4	3,257	666	31.6	1,020
Municipalities	4,159	3,159	76.0	8,995	1,000	24.0	2,024
Kentucky	7,765	5,780	74.4	13,381	1,985	25.6	3,522
State	1,683	917	54.5	2,493	766	45.5	1,612
Local, total	6,082	4,863	80.0	10,888	1,219	20.0	1,910
Counties	2,027	1,629	80.4	3,708	398	19.6	604
Municipalities	4,055	3,234	79.8	7,180	821	20.2	1,305
Louisiana	12,556	9,708	77.3	20,761	2,848	22.7	5,005
State	1,080	678	62.8	1,747	402	37.2	751
Local, total	11,476	9,030	78.7	19,015	2,446	21.3	4,254
Parishes	4,002	2,802	70.0	5,117	1,200	30.0	2,328
Municipalities	7,474	6,228	83.3	13,897	1,246	16.7	1,927
Maine	2,869	2,111	73.6	5,898	758	26.4	1,475
State	601	366	60.9	1,189	235	39.1	526
Local, total	2,268	1,745	76.9	4,709	523	23.1	948
Counties	377	318	84.4	606	59	15.6	115
Municipalities	1,891	1,427	75.5	4,103	464	24.5	833
Maryland	15,411	12,517	81.2	40,928	2,894	18.8	6,014
State	2,325	1,581	68.0	4,705	744	32.0	1,463
Local, total	13,086	10,936	83.6	36,223	2,150	16.4	4,551
Counties	7,091	5,800	81.8	20,733	1,291	18.2	3,060
Municipalities	5,995	5,136	85.7	15,490	859	14.3	1,492

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.21

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Massachusetts	17,575	14,513	82.6%	\$53,569	3,062	17.4%	\$6,551
State	1,913	1,598	83.5	6,042	315	16.5	767
Local, total	15,662	12,915	82.5	47,526	2,747	17.5	5,784
Counties	37	17	45.9	48	20	54.1	47
Municipalities	15,625	12,898	82.5	47,478	2,727	17.5	5,737
Michigan	22,168	17,202	77.6	59,501	4,966	22.4	10,792
State	2,993	2,009	67.1	8,034	984	32.9	2,319
Local, total	19,175	15,193	79.2	51,467	3,982	20.8	8,473
Counties	4,395	3,248	73.9	10,168	1,147	26.1	2,480
Municipalities	14,780	11,945	80.8	41,298	2,835	19.2	5,993
Minnesota	9,815	7,359	75.0	25,762	2,456	25.0	5,798
State	927	587	63.3	2,232	340	36.7	885
Local, total	8,888	6,772	76.2	23,531	2,116	23.8	4,912
Counties	2,982	2,076	69.6	6,670	906	30.4	2,018
Municipalities	5,906	4,696	79.5	16,861	1,210	20.5	2,894
Mississippi	7,294	5,249	72.0	10,869	2,045	28.0	3,048
State	963	574	59.6	1,596	389	40.4	620
Local, total	6,331	4,675	73.8	9,273	1,656	26.2	2,427
Counties	2,062	1,509	73.2	3,047	553	26.8	847
Municipalities	4,269	3,166	74.2	6,225	1,103	25.8	1,581
Missouri	14,518	10,255	70.6	26,942	4,263	29.4	7,983
State	1,922	926	48.2	2,782	996	51.8	1,944
Local, total	12,596	9,329	74.1	24,160	3,267	25.9	6,039
Counties	2,957	2,109	71.3	4,501	848	28.7	1,549
Municipalities	9,639	7,220	74.9	19,660	2,419	25.1	4,490
Montana	2,118	1,446	68.3	3,538	672	31.7	1,149
State	411	210	51.1	504	201	48.9	421
Local, total	1,707	1,236	72.4	3,034	471	27.6	728
Counties	861	562	65.3	1,364	299	34.7	443
Municipalities	846	674	79.7	1,670	172	20.3	285
Nebraska	4,035	2,995	74.2	8,427	1,040	25.8	1,970
State	707	486	68.7	1,201	221	31.3	480
Local, total	3,328	2,509	75.4	7,227	819	24.6	1,489
Counties	959	653	68.1	1,526	306	31.9	487
Municipalities	2,369	1,856	78.3	5,701	513	21.7	1,002
Nevada	4,679	3,390	72.5	13,415	1,289	27.5	2,944
State	576	322	55.9	1,022	254	44.1	494
Local, total	4,103	3,068	74.8	12,392	1,035	25.2	2,450
Counties	2,876	2,219	77.2	8,893	657	22.8	1,490
Municipalities	1,227	849	69.2	3,500	378	30.8	960
New Hampshire	3,050	2,312	75.8	7,407	738	24.2	1,550
State	420	316	75.2	1,117	104	24.8	268
Local, total	2,630	1,996	75.9	6,290	634	24.1	1,282
Counties	190	103	54.2	260	87	45.8	205
Municipalities	2,440	1,893	77.6	6,030	547	22.4	1,076
New Jersey	30,770	22,001	71.5	93,037	8,769	28.5	24,108
State	3,599	1,112	30.9	2,954	2,487	69.1	11,506
Local, total	27,171	20,889	76.9	90,083	6,282	23.1	12,602
Counties	3,285	2,426	73.9	9,052	859	26.1	1,798
Municipalities	23,886	18,463	77.3	81,031	5,423	22.7	10,803
New Mexico	4,746	3,458	72.9	8,723	1,288	27.1	2,246
State	567	418	73.7	1,111	149	26.3	238
Local, total	4,179	3,040	72.7	7,612	1,139	27.3	2,008
Counties	1,254	908	72.4	2,243	346	27.6	742
Municipalities	2,925	2,132	72.9	5,369	793	27.1	1,267

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
New York	72,227	61,874	85.7%	\$246,272	10,353	14.3%	\$29,175
State	5,533	4,009	72.5	18,466	1,524	27.5	4,073
Local, total	66,694	57,865	86.8	227,807	8,829	13.2	25,102
Counties	11,678	9,765	83.6	40,246	1,913	16.4	5,373
Municipalities	55,016	48,100	87.4	187,561	6,916	12.6	19,730
North Carolina	20,134	16,226	80.6	38,338	3,908	19.4	7,099
State	3,286	2,441	74.3	6,429	845	25.7	1,820
Local, total	16,848	13,785	81.8	31,909	3,063	18.2	5,280
Counties	5,603	4,530	80.8	9,785	1,073	19.2	1,780
Municipalities	11,245	9,255	82.3	22,123	1,990	17.7	3,499
North Dakota	1,335	1,010	75.7	2,341	325	24.3	561
State	215	118	54.9	318	97	45.1	197
Local, total	1,120	892	79.6	2,023	228	20.4	364
Counties	427	332	77.8	696	95	22.2	147
Municipalities	693	560	80.8	1,326	133	19.2	217
Ohio	26,422	19,397	73.4	64,383	7,025	26.6	14,716
State	2,451	1,327	54.1	5,051	1,124	45.9	2,606
Local, total	23,971	18,070	75.4	59,331	5,901	24.6	12,111
Counties	5,415	3,625	66.9	9,538	1,790	33.1	3,881
Municipalities	18,556	14,445	77.8	49,794	4,111	22.2	8,230
Oklahoma	9,300	6,722	72.3	16,469	2,578	27.7	4,502
State	1,624	899	55.4	2,303	725	44.6	1,398
Local, total	7,676	5,823	75.9	14,166	1,853	24.1	3,104
Counties	1,456	934	64.1	1,497	522	35.9	717
Municipalities	6,220	4,889	78.6	12,669	1,331	21.4	2,387
Oregon	7,248	5,270	72.7	18,891	1,978	27.3	5,032
State	1,207	791	65.5	3,298	416	34.5	1,133
Local, total	6,041	4,479	74.1	15,592	1,562	25.9	3,899
Counties	1,843	1,360	73.8	4,401	483	26.2	1,195
Municipalities	4,198	3,119	74.3	11,191	1,079	25.7	2,704
Pennsylvania	28,820	22,679	78.7	72,669	6,141	21.3	13,136
State	5,375	4,254	79.1	14,945	1,121	20.9	2,616
Local, total	23,445	18,425	78.6	57,723	5,020	21.4	10,520
Counties	2,069	985	47.6	2,337	1,084	52.4	2,079
Municipalities	21,376	17,440	81.6	55,387	3,936	18.4	8,441
Rhode Island	2,861	2,219	77.6	7,631	642	22.4	1,365
State	239	171	71.5	853	68	28.5	201
Local, total	2,622	2,048	78.1	6,778	574	21.9	1,164
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,622	2,048	78.1	6,778	574	21.9	1,164
South Carolina	10,346	7,636	73.8	17,132	2,710	26.2	4,540
State	2,281	1,346	59.0	3,469	935	41.0	1,824
Local, total	8,065	6,290	78.0	13,664	1,775	22.0	2,715
Counties	3,547	2,802	79.0	6,015	745	21.0	1,097
Municipalities	4,518	3,488	77.2	7,649	1,030	22.8	1,618
South Dakota	1,538	1,141	74.2	2,795	397	25.8	639
State	275	178	64.7	486	97	35.3	183
Local, total	1,263	963	76.2	2,309	300	23.8	457
Counties	429	279	65.0	636	150	35.0	205
Municipalities	834	684	82.0	1,673	150	18.0	251
Tennessee	13,394	10,157	75.8	24,456	3,237	24.2	5,977
State	1,583	934	59.0	2,956	649	41.0	1,251
Local, total	11,811	9,223	78.1	21,500	2,588	21.9	4,726
Counties	3,606	2,826	78.4	5,944	780	21.6	1,124
Municipalities	8,205	6,397	78.0	15,556	1,808	22.0	3,602

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1994<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Texas	53,945	39,633	73.5%	\$108,879	14,312	26.5%	\$26,800
State	3,310	1,491	45.0	4,293	1,819	55.0	4,039
Local, total	50,635	38,142	75.3	104,586	12,493	24.7	22,761
Counties	15,123	11,685	77.3	26,387	3,438	22.7	6,191
Municipalities	35,512	26,457	74.5	78,199	9,055	25.5	16,571
Utah	4,447	2,943	66.2	8,295	1,504	33.8	3,287
State	723	378	52.3	1,049	345	47.7	845
Local, total	3,724	2,565	68.9	7,246	1,159	31.1	2,441
Counties	1,305	842	64.5	2,332	463	35.5	900
Municipalities	2,419	1,723	71.2	4,914	696	28.8	1,541
Vermont	1,209	849	70.2	2,760	360	29.8	813
State	460	312	67.8	1,083	148	32.2	400
Local, total	749	537	71.7	1,678	212	28.3	413
Counties	64	-	-	-	64	100.0	82
Municipalities	685	537	78.4	1,678	148	21.6	331
Virginia	16,482	12,819	77.8	38,173	3,663	22.2	7,447
State	2,508	1,788	71.3	5,464	720	28.7	1,464
Local, total	13,974	11,031	78.9	32,710	2,943	21.1	5,983
Counties	6,374	4,979	78.1	15,712	1,395	21.9	2,866
Municipalities	7,600	6,052	79.6	16,998	1,548	20.4	3,118
Washington	12,190	8,742	71.7	32,551	3,448	28.3	9,008
State	1,798	972	54.1	3,555	826	45.9	2,176
Local, total	10,392	7,770	74.8	28,996	2,622	25.2	6,832
Counties	3,460	2,559	74.0	9,256	901	26.0	2,387
Municipalities	6,932	5,211	75.2	19,740	1,721	24.8	4,445
West Virginia	3,164	2,455	77.6	5,858	709	22.4	935
State	857	538	62.8	1,481	319	37.2	463
Local, total	2,307	1,917	83.1	4,376	390	16.9	472
Counties	774	667	86.2	1,502	107	13.8	117
Municipalities	1,533	1,250	81.5	2,874	283	18.5	355
Wisconsin	13,717	10,720	78.2	32,871	2,997	21.8	6,137
State	892	550	61.7	1,726	342	38.3	905
Local, total	12,825	10,170	79.3	31,146	2,655	20.7	5,232
Counties	3,540	2,845	80.4	8,799	695	19.6	1,639
Municipalities	9,285	7,325	78.9	22,347	1,960	21.1	3,593
Wyoming	1,692	1,149	67.9	2,996	543	32.1	916
State	251	153	61.0	346	98	39.0	193
Local, total	1,441	996	69.1	2,649	445	30.9	723
Counties	609	390	64.0	897	219	36.0	326
Municipalities	832	606	72.8	1,752	226	27.2	397

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>October payroll data may not sum to equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.15 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994*, NCJ-175706 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

Table 1.22

**Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency, United States, 1996

Type of agency	Number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number	921,978	663,535	258,443	97,770	47,712	50,058
Local police	521,985	410,956	111,029	61,453	30,976	30,477
Sheriff	257,712	152,922	104,790	22,412	10,845	11,567
State police	83,742	54,587	29,155	1,303	132	1,171
Special police	56,229	43,082	13,147	12,003	5,202	6,801
Texas constable	2,310	1,988	322	599	557	42
Percent	100%	72.0%	28.0%	100%	48.8%	51.2%
Local police	100	78.7	21.3	100	50.4	49.6
Sheriff	100	59.3	40.7	100	48.4	51.6
State police	100	65.2	34.8	100	10.1	89.9
Special police	100	76.6	23.4	100	43.3	56.7
Texas constable	100	86.1	13.9	100	93.0	7.0

Note: These data are from the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1996. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Directory Survey includes all State and local agencies employing at least one sworn officer with general arrest powers and collects data on the number of sworn and nonsworn personnel employed by each agency, including both full-time and part-time employees. The pay period that included June 28, 1996 was the reference date for all personnel data. The final database includes responses from 13,578 general purpose local police departments, 3,088 sheriffs' departments, 49 primary State police departments, 1,316 special police agencies, and 738 county constable offices in Texas. Hawaii does not have a State police agency; the Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily provides court support services.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal, county, or tribal government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. Included among special police agencies are both State and local agencies policing special geographic jurisdictions such as airports, parks, transit systems, public schools, colleges and universities, and public housing. Also included are agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as those pertaining to natural resource conservation or alcoholic beverage control and special investigative units such as those operated by prosecutors' offices. Texas constables are elected officials who are responsible for serving process out of the justice, county, and district courts. About one-third of constable offices also performed law enforcement functions. Of the approximately 760 county constable offices in Texas, 738 employed sworn personnel as of June 1996.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), p. 2.

Table 1.23

**State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and State, 1996

State	Type of agency			
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Local police	Sheriff	Special police <sup>b</sup>
United States, total	18,769	13,578	3,088	1,316
Alabama	432	331	67	33
Alaska	69	61	0	7
Arizona	130	88	15	26
Arkansas	360	261	75	23
California	524	344	58	121
Colorado	247	163	63	20
Connecticut	129	107	8	13
Delaware	45	35	3	6
District of Columbia	3	1	0	2
Florida	385	289	65	30
Georgia	581	377	159	44
Hawaii	7	4	0	3
Idaho	124	76	44	3
Illinois	963	809	102	51
Indiana	547	432	92	22
Iowa	426	318	99	8
Kansas	369	245	104	19
Kentucky	391	254	120	16
Louisiana	365	271	64	29
Maine	141	115	16	9
Maryland	147	78	24	44
Massachusetts	390	341	14	34
Michigan	588	475	83	29
Minnesota	486	384	87	14
Mississippi	317	205	82	29
Missouri	647	509	115	22
Montana	129	65	55	8
Nebraska	266	168	93	4
Nevada	58	26	16	15
New Hampshire	233	219	10	3
New Jersey	554	487	21	45
New Mexico	140	91	33	15
New York	598	476	57	64
North Carolina	503	370	100	32
North Dakota	142	81	53	7
Ohio	938	808	88	41
Oklahoma	459	347	77	34
Oregon	184	142	36	5
Pennsylvania	1,298	1,141	67	89
Rhode Island	51	40	5	5
South Carolina	264	192	46	25
South Dakota	191	119	66	5
Tennessee	374	255	95	23
Texas	1,861 <sup>c</sup>	735	254	133
Utah	138	95	29	13
Vermont	69	52	14	2
Virginia	330	170	125	34
Washington	277	223	39	14
West Virginia	250	179	55	15
Wisconsin	567	471	72	23
Wyoming	82	53	23	5

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

<sup>a</sup>National and State totals include State police agencies (49), not separately listed; Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

<sup>b</sup>Includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 738 county constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), pp. 4, 7, 10, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

**Number and rate (per 10,000 residents) of full-time sworn law enforcement officers**

By type of agency and State, 1996

State	Total full-time sworn officers		Type of agency							
			Local		Sheriff		State		Special <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States, total	663,535	25	410,956	15	152,922	6	54,587	2	43,082	2
Alabama	9,767	23	6,484	15	1,963	5	581	1	739	2
Alaska	1,254	21	740	12	0	X	290	5	224	4
Arizona	10,088	23	6,967	16	1,563	4	952	2	606	1
Arkansas	5,819	23	3,244	13	1,410	6	522	2	643	3
California	69,134	22	35,939	11	22,869	7	6,219	2	4,107	1
Colorado	9,896	26	5,451	14	3,324	9	581	2	540	1
Connecticut	8,525	26	6,411	20	886	3	1,022	3	206	1
Delaware	1,660	23	923	13	24	--	540	7	173	2
District of Columbia	3,909	72	3,587	66	0	X	0	X	322	6
Florida	37,395	26	19,652	14	14,124	10	1,740	1	1,879	1
Georgia	19,115	26	10,241	14	6,752	9	878	1	1,244	2
Hawaii	2,989	25	2,746	23	0	X	(b)	X	243	2
Idaho	2,524	21	1,142	10	1,053	9	192	2	137	1
Illinois	38,192	32	26,151	22	8,426	7	1,988	2	1,627	1
Indiana	10,931	19	6,426	11	2,618	4	1,207	2	680	1
Iowa	5,043	18	3,037	11	1,343	5	433	2	230	1
Kansas	6,183	24	3,616	14	1,683	7	552	2	332	1
Kentucky	6,466	17	4,089	11	1,113	3	984	3	280	1
Louisiana	16,125	37	5,733	13	8,720	20	873	2	799	2
Maine	2,318	19	1,426	11	321	3	337	3	234	2
Maryland	13,828	27	8,923	18	1,438	3	1,625	3	1,842	4
Massachusetts	17,935	29	13,068	21	1,540	3	2,565	4	762	1
Michigan	20,568	21	13,288	14	4,435	5	2,164	2	681	1
Minnesota	7,994	17	5,006	11	2,139	5	484	1	365	1
Mississippi	5,813	21	3,326	12	1,474	5	535	2	478	2
Missouri	12,998	24	8,836	16	2,421	5	996	2	745	1
Montana	1,682	19	690	8	616	7	212	2	164	2
Nebraska	3,297	20	1,929	12	794	5	464	3	110	1
Nevada	4,363	27	2,565	16	935	6	375	2	488	3
New Hampshire	2,305	20	1,862	16	129	1	245	2	69	1
New Jersey	28,058	35	19,891	25	3,145	4	2,702	3	2,320	3
New Mexico	4,134	24	2,462	14	889	5	435	3	348	2
New York	71,221	39	54,657	30	5,852	3	3,972	2	6,740	4
North Carolina	16,953	23	9,505	13	5,264	7	1,380	2	804	1
North Dakota	1,141	18	561	9	364	6	120	2	96	1
Ohio	23,811	21	15,932	14	5,179	5	1,391	1	1,309	1
Oklahoma	7,232	22	4,951	15	1,014	3	756	2	511	2
Oregon	6,064	19	3,245	10	1,921	6	824	3	74	--
Pennsylvania	24,873	21	17,655	15	1,239	1	4,114	3	1,865	2
Rhode Island	2,422	24	1,958	20	153	2	193	2	118	1
South Carolina	8,675	23	4,004	11	3,037	8	892	2	742	2
South Dakota	1,464	20	847	12	344	5	155	2	118	2
Tennessee	12,152	23	7,076	13	3,520	7	768	1	788	1
Texas	47,767 <sup>c</sup>	25	28,269	15	11,326	6	2,873	2	3,311	2
Utah	3,699	18	1,882	9	1,198	6	355	2	264	1
Vermont	981	17	548	9	87	1	290	5	56	1
Virginia	18,448	28	8,911	13	6,605	10	1,662	2	1,270	2
Washington	9,292	17	5,430	10	2,553	5	906	2	403	1
West Virginia	2,977	16	1,416	8	726	4	595	3	240	1
Wisconsin	12,678	25	7,640	15	3,886	8	497	1	655	1
Wyoming	1,377	29	618	13	507	11	151	3	101	2

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*. Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), pp. 4, 7, 10, 11, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.<sup>a</sup>Includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.<sup>b</sup>The Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily provides court support services. Other responsibilities include executive protection/security and narcotics investigations. They are included under special police.<sup>c</sup>Includes 1,988 sworn personnel in county constable offices.

Table 1.25

**State and local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel including 500 or more officers assigned to respond to calls for service**

By State, agency, and number of full-time officers, 1997

State	Agency	Full-time sworn officers	
		Total	Responding to calls for service <sup>a</sup>
<u>Local agencies</u>			
New York	New York City Police	38,328	27,422
Illinois	Chicago Police	13,271	11,555
California	Los Angeles Police	9,423	6,043
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,782	5,872
Texas	Houston Police	5,355	4,661
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	3,618	3,245
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,070	3,017
Texas	Dallas Police	2,817	2,457
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,082	2,390
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,190	1,600
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,151	1,521
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	8,021	1,516
Florida	Metro-Dade Police	2,920	1,502
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,726	1,368
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,576	1,302
New York	Nassau County Police	2,935	1,300
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,428	1,223
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,711	1,195
California	San Francisco Police	2,006	1,162
California	San Diego Police	1,964	1,058
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,691	1,048
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,798	1,041
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,867	1,022
California	San Jose Police	1,336	953
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,608	940
New Jersey	Newark Police	1,407	922
Florida	Broward County Sheriff	1,906	905
Tennessee	Memphis Police	1,498	862
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,608	849
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Police	1,122	814
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,172	792
North Carolina	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	1,286	746
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	1,709	729
Colorado	Denver Police	1,412	718
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,438	698
Washington	Seattle Police	1,232	695
Florida	Hillsborough County Sheriff	1,743	662
California	Riverside County Sheriff	1,179	657
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,264	639
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,612	608
Florida	Palm Beach County Sheriff	1,615	599
Texas	Fort Worth Police	1,200	584
California	San Bernardino County Sheriff	1,246	583
California	Sacramento County Sheriff	1,173	550
Tennessee	Nashville Metropolitan Police	1,279	532
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,474	530
Florida	Miami Police	1,007	514
Virginia	Fairfax County Police	1,049	509
<u>State agencies</u>			
California	California Highway Patrol	6,532	5,253
New York	New York State Police	3,979	2,558
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	2,757	2,260
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,098	2,112
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	1,637	1,495
Massachusetts	Massachusetts State Police	2,270	1,300
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,555	1,225
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,354	1,218
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,054	1,185
North Carolina	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,298	1,090
Maryland	Maryland State Police	1,516	1,014
Illinois	Illinois State Police	1,980	980
Virginia	Virginia State Police	1,658	924
Indiana	Indiana State Police	1,222	797
Missouri	Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,056	733

Note: These data are from the fourth Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The 1997 LEMAS survey included all State and local agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel as reported in a 1996 BJS census of State and local law enforcement agencies. The survey also included a nationally representative sample of agencies that employed fewer than 100 officers. A total of 3,597 agencies received the survey and 3,412 responded (95%). The initial mailing of the LEMAS questionnaire was conducted in July 1997. The reference date for all personnel-related items was June 30, 1997.

<sup>a</sup>Defined as any uniformed officer whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-171681 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. xii.

Table 1.26

**Full-time personnel, sworn officers, and officers assigned to respond to calls for service in State law enforcement agencies**

By agency, 1997

Agency	Full-time personnel			Officers assigned to respond to calls for service		State population <sup>a</sup>	Officers per 10,000 residents <sup>b</sup>	Percent change in number of full-time personnel, 1993-97 <sup>c</sup>		
	Total	Sworn officers	Percent	Number	Percent			Total	Sworn	Civilian
Alabama Department of Public Safety	1,340	716	53%	382	53%	4,287,178	2	9%	22%	-2%
Alaska State Troopers	679	321	47	173	54	604,966	5	13	5	22
Arizona Department of Public Safety	1,678	966	58	922	95	4,434,340	2	9	9	10
Arkansas State Police	735	505	69	375	74	2,506,293	2	8	4	19
California Highway Patrol	9,533	6,532	69	5,253	80	31,857,646	2	15	13	20
Colorado State Patrol	803	568	71	531	93	3,816,179	1	7	6	12
Connecticut State Police	1,459	945	65	871	92	3,267,293	3	7	-3	32
Delaware State Police	763	561	74	330	59	723,475	8	14	15	13
Florida Highway Patrol	2,067	1,637	79	1,495	91	14,418,917	1	-3	2	-16
Georgia State Patrol	1,910	826	43	776	94	7,334,274	1	11	-4	26
Idaho State Police	265	195	74	185	95	1,187,597	2	8	3	25
Illinois State Police	3,660	1,980	54	NA	NA	11,845,316	2	11	4	19
Indiana State Police	1,877	1,222	65	797	65	5,828,090	2	11	17	1
Iowa State Patrol	554	432	78	360	83	2,848,033	2	-30	-23	-48
Kansas Highway Patrol	741	526	71	452	86	2,579,149	2	-2	-5	5
Kentucky State Police	1,606	918	57	578	63	3,882,071	2	-2	2	-7
Louisiana State Police	1,375	909	66	617	68	4,340,818	2	35	29	48
Maine State Police	475	337	71	320	95	1,238,566	3	4	5	3
Maryland State Police	2,202	1,516	69	1,014	67	5,060,296	3	0	-2	3
Massachusetts State Police	2,588	2,270	88	1,300	57	6,085,395	4	16	15	22
Michigan State Police	2,950	2,054	70	1,185	58	9,730,925	2	0	3	-8
Minnesota State Patrol	718	499	69	374	75	4,648,596	1	30	11	119
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	520	520	100	325	63	2,710,750	2	-25	11	-100
Missouri State Highway Patrol	2,056	1,056	51	733	69	5,363,669	2	10	19	2
Montana Highway Patrol	278	212	76	193	91	876,684	2	9	8	12
Nebraska State Patrol	624	466	75	230	49	1,648,696	3	-1	-4	10
Nevada Highway Patrol	547	375	69	365	97	1,600,810	2	10	14	2
New Hampshire State Police	393	289	74	237	82	1,160,213	2	17	17	17
New Jersey State Police	3,521	2,555	73	1,225	48	8,001,850	3	-2	-3	1
New Mexico State Police	592	435	73	324	74	1,711,256	3	4	4	6
New York State Police	4,681	3,979	85	2,558	64	18,134,226	2	1	1	3
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,719	1,298	76	1,090	84	7,309,055	2	9	5	23
North Dakota Highway Patrol	195	131	67	121	92	642,633	2	3	7	-4
Ohio State Highway Patrol	2,382	1,354	57	1,218	90	11,162,797	1	1	-1	3
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	1,290	747	58	712	95	3,295,315	2	23	-7	121
Oregon State Police	1,339	853	64	514	60	3,196,313	3	22	9	55
Pennsylvania State Police	5,318	4,098	77	2,112	52	12,040,084	3	3	-1	15
Rhode Island State Police	225	184	82	176	96	988,283	2	0	1	-5
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1,110	891	80	736	83	3,716,645	2	-8	-10	0
South Dakota Highway Patrol	234	154	66	149	97	737,561	2	50	-1	(d)
Tennessee Department of Safety	1,731	913	53	NA	NA	5,307,381	2	12	23	2
Texas Department of Public Safety	6,563	2,757	42	2,260	82	19,091,207	1	15	2	26
Utah Highway Patrol	421	389	92	335	86	2,017,573	2	7	14	-41
Vermont State Police	404	263	65	177	67	586,461	4	4	-3	19
Virginia State Police	2,251	1,658	74	924	56	6,666,167	2	0	1	-3
Washington State Patrol	2,016	935	46	736	79	5,519,525	2	1	-6	8
West Virginia State Police	925	608	66	542	89	1,820,407	3	21	24	17
Wisconsin State Patrol	658	495	75	460	93	5,146,199	1	-1	3	-10
Wyoming Highway Patrol	290	156	54	143	92	480,011	3	1	10	-8

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

<sup>a</sup>Population data are based on U.S. Bureau of Census figures for Apr. 1, 1996.<sup>b</sup>Figures for number of officers per 10,000 residents are based on all full-time sworn personnel only.<sup>c</sup>Personnel data for 1993 are for the pay period that included June 15, 1993. Personnel data for 1997 are for the pay period that included June 30, 1997.<sup>d</sup>Percent change could not be calculated because the agency had no civilian employees in 1993.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-171681 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 261.

Table 1.27

**Percent distribution of full-time sworn personnel in State law enforcement agencies**By agency, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Agency	Percent of full-time sworn personnel								
	Sex			Race, ethnicity					
	Total	Female	Male	Total	American Indian <sup>b</sup>	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	White, non-Hispanic
Alabama Department of Public Safety	100%	3%	97%	100%	0%	0%	30%	0%	70%
Alaska State Troopers	100	5	95	100	8	2	3	2	85
Arizona Department of Public Safety	100	7	93	100	2	1	2	15	81
Arkansas State Police	100	5	95	100	0	0	14	0	86
California Highway Patrol	100	9	91	100	0	3	4	15	78
Colorado State Patrol	100	4	96	100	1	1	1	10	88
Connecticut State Police	100	7	93	100	1	0	8	6	86
Delaware State Police	100	8	92	100	1	1	9	1	88
Florida Highway Patrol	100	11	89	100	0	1	14	9	76
Georgia State Patrol	100	4	96	100	0	0	16	0	84
Idaho State Police	100	5	95	100	2	0	0	3	96
Indiana State Police	100	5	95	100	0	0	8	1	91
Iowa State Patrol	100	3	97	100	0	0	1	1	98
Kansas Highway Patrol	100	6	94	100	1	0	2	1	96
Kentucky State Police	100	3	97	100	0	0	4	0	96
Louisiana State Police	100	2	98	100	1	0	16	0	83
Maine State Police	100	6	94	100	1	0	0	1	99
Maryland State Police	100	9	91	100	0	1	20	1	79
Massachusetts State Police	100	10	90	100	0	1	8	2	89
Michigan State Police	100	12	88	100	2	0	11	4	84
Minnesota State Patrol	100	7	93	100	1	0	1	1	98
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	100	2	98	100	0	0	29	0	70
Missouri State Highway Patrol	100	3	97	100	1	1	6	1	90
Montana Highway Patrol	100	8	92	100	1	0	0	0	98
Nebraska State Patrol	100	5	95	100	0	0	1	2	96
Nevada Highway Patrol	100	6	94	100	0	2	4	6	87
New Hampshire State Police	100	9	91	100	0	0	0	0	100
New Jersey State Police	100	3	97	100	1	1	8	5	86
New Mexico State Police	100	4	96	100	3	0	2	42	53
New York State Police	100	8	92	100	0	0	10	7	82
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	1	0	15	0	84
North Dakota Highway Patrol	100	4	96	100	2	0	0	1	98
Ohio State Highway Patrol	100	8	92	100	0	1	11	2	85
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	7	0	5	1	87
Oregon State Police	100	6	94	100	2	2	1	2	94
Pennsylvania State Police	100	4	96	100	0	1	10	2	87
Rhode Island State Police	100	7	93	100	0	1	6	1	93
South Carolina Highway Patrol	100	2	98	100	0	0	14	1	85
South Dakota Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	1	1	0	1	98
Tennessee Department of Safety	100	6	94	100	0	0	9	0	90
Texas Department of Public Safety	100	5	95	100	1	0	10	20	68
Utah Highway Patrol	100	4	96	100	1	1	0	3	96
Vermont State Police	100	6	94	100	0	0	0	0	99
Virginia State Police	100	4	96	100	0	0	7	1	92
Washington State Patrol	100	5	95	100	3	1	4	2	90
West Virginia State Police	100	2	98	100	0	0	3	1	96
Wisconsin State Patrol	100	13	87	100	2	1	3	2	92
Wyoming Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	0	0	1	0	99

Note: See Note, table 1.25. Percents are based on personnel counts for the pay period that included June 30, 1997. The Illinois State Police did not provide data on sex and race of employees.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-171681 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 263.



Table 1.28

**Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over**By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of full-time police personnel
Total, all cities	1,283	122
<u>Population group</u>		
Over 1,000,000	3	6,058
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	2,364
250,000 to 499,999	12	1,140
100,000 to 249,999	67	395
50,000 to 99,999	154	166
25,000 to 49,999	329	87
10,000 to 24,999	712	42
<u>Geographic division</u>		
New England	90	77
Mid-Atlantic	157	65
East North Central	270	82
West North Central	126	91
South Atlantic	171	138
East South Central	68	123
West South Central	145	142
Mountain	76	177
Pacific Coast	180	224
<u>Metro status</u>		
Central	238	373
Suburban	740	69
Independent	305	55

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1998. Of the 2,857 municipalities surveyed, 1,399 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 49.0%. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes uniformed and civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1998," in *The Municipal Year Book 1999* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1999), p. 121. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29

**Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over**By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

	Number of cities reporting	Expenditures for police department personnel	
		Mean expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	891	\$5,634,928	\$128.2
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	1	176,393,940	158.8
500,000 to 1,000,000	3	141,697,302	185.8
250,000 to 499,999	9	60,331,228	160.3
100,000 to 249,999	41	22,619,201	144.1
50,000 to 99,999	106	8,978,486	134.7
25,000 to 49,999	222	4,491,896	129.7
10,000 to 24,999	509	1,964,531	124.0
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	36	3,961,526	129.8
Mid-Atlantic	89	4,516,489	145.0
East North Central	149	4,138,384	132.6
West North Central	115	4,298,099	100.6
South Atlantic	143	6,405,253	144.0
East South Central	59	3,509,882	113.9
West South Central	125	4,972,199	103.4
Mountain	58	8,780,806	129.4
Pacific Coast	117	9,499,079	150.2
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	160	16,623,830	133.2
Suburban	489	3,779,331	137.2
Independent	242	2,119,072	106.6

Note: [See Note, table 1.28](#). For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

<sup>a</sup>Personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security; employee retirement programs; and health, disability, and life insurance programs.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1998," in *The Municipal Year Book 1999* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1999), p. 127, Table 3/13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.30

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees<sup>a</sup>**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1997

(1997 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,170 cities; population 169,013,000)	Population group					
		Group I (66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,715,000)	Group II (149 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,921,000)	Group III (359 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,491,000)	Group IV (692 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,883,000)	Group V (1,725 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,120,000)	Group VI (7,179 cities, under 10,000; population 23,884,000)
Total cities: 10,170 cities; population 169,013,000:							
Number of employees	520,309	191,441	56,155	56,920	55,310	65,336	95,147
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.0
Northeast: 2,338 cities; population 40,480,000:							
Number of employees	139,352	63,002	8,761	14,152	16,412	18,959	18,066
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	6.1	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.9
New England: 714 cities; population 11,816,000:							
Number of employees	31,626	2,843	4,342	6,223	6,268	6,816	5,134
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	5.1	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.9
Middle Atlantic: 1,624 cities; population 28,664,000:							
Number of employees	107,726	60,159	4,419	7,929	10,144	12,143	12,932
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	6.2	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.8
Midwest: 2,832 cities; population 41,295,000:							
Number of employees	114,334	38,360	9,687	12,619	14,478	18,412	20,778
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.0
East North Central: 1,940 cities; population 29,815,000:							
Number of employees	85,945	30,699	6,751	9,616	10,864	13,744	14,271
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	4.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.0
West North Central: 892 cities; population 11,480,000:							
Number of employees	28,389	7,661	2,936	3,003	3,614	4,668	6,507
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.9
South: 3,648 cities; population 47,765,000:							
Number of employees	166,792	47,052	22,284	17,173	14,971	21,635	43,677
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	5.6
South Atlantic: 1,667 cities; population 19,426,000:							
Number of employees	79,570	18,543	10,900	10,693	6,852	9,995	22,587
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.1	4.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
East South Central: 827 cities; population 8,371,000:							
Number of employees	28,694	5,698	4,003	1,497	3,346	5,028	9,122
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.7
West South Central: 1,154 cities; population 19,968,000:							
Number of employees	58,528	22,811	7,381	4,983	4,773	6,612	11,968
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.5
West: 1,352 cities; population 39,474,000:							
Number of employees	99,831	43,027	15,423	12,976	9,449	6,330	12,626
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	4.5
Mountain: 585 cities; population 11,494,000:							
Number of employees	30,762	12,351	4,184	3,364	2,738	2,515	5,610
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	4.2
Pacific: 767 cities; population 27,980,000:							
Number of employees	69,069	30,676	11,239	9,612	6,711	3,815	7,016
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.7
Suburban: <sup>b</sup> 6,265 agencies; population 102,375,000:							
Number of employees	352,780	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,169 agencies; population 83,302,000:							
Number of employees	338,223	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.1	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees" include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics. Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1997. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see [Appendix 3](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.

<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 297.

Table 1.31

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1997

(1997 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,170 cities; population 169,013,000)	Population group					
		Group I (66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,715,000)	Group II (149 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,921,000)	Group III (359 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,491,000)	Group IV (692 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,883,000)	Group V (1,725 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,120,000)	Group VI (7,179 cities, under 10,000; population 23,884,000)
Total cities: 10,170 cities; population 169,013,000:							
Number of officers	405,265	148,396	42,917	44,269	43,391	52,242	74,050
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.1
Northeast: 2,338 cities; population 40,480,000:							
Number of officers	114,105	49,645	7,417	12,012	13,807	16,012	15,212
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.4
New England: 714 cities; population 11,816,000:							
Number of officers	26,258	2,244	3,688	5,329	5,326	5,672	3,999
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	4.0	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3
Middle Atlantic: 1,624 cities; population 28,664,000:							
Number of officers	87,847	47,401	3,729	6,683	8,481	10,340	11,213
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.4
Midwest: 2,832 cities; population 41,295,000:							
Number of officers	92,288	31,541	7,778	10,060	11,342	14,671	16,896
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4
East North Central: 1,940 cities; population 29,815,000:							
Number of officers	70,280	26,001	5,525	7,651	8,555	10,963	11,585
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
West North Central: 892 cities; population 11,480,000:							
Number of officers	22,008	5,540	2,253	2,409	2,787	3,708	5,311
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.3
South: 3,648 cities; population 47,765,000:							
Number of officers	126,656	35,677	17,027	13,090	11,421	16,884	32,557
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.2
South Atlantic: 1,667 cities; population 19,426,000:							
Number of officers	60,277	14,080	8,373	8,072	5,271	7,821	16,660
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	5.2
East South Central: 827 cities; population 8,371,000:							
Number of officers	22,116	4,306	2,935	1,189	2,598	3,955	7,133
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.7
West South Central: 1,154 cities; population 19,968,000:							
Number of officers	44,263	17,291	5,719	3,829	3,552	5,108	8,764
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.3
West: 1,352 cities; population 39,474,000:							
Number of officers	72,216	31,533	10,695	9,107	6,821	4,675	9,385
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.3
Mountain: 585 cities; population 11,494,000:							
Number of officers	22,252	8,898	2,952	2,404	1,988	1,848	4,162
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	3.1
Pacific: 767 cities; population 27,980,000:							
Number of officers	49,964	22,635	7,743	6,703	4,833	2,827	5,223
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	3.5
Suburban: <sup>a</sup> 6,265 agencies; population 102,375,000:							
Number of officers	243,385	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,169 agencies; population 82,302,000:							
Number of officers	212,862	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.30. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 298.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.32

**Full-time law enforcement employees**

By sex and population group, on Oct. 31, 1997

(1997 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,339 agencies; population 251,315,000	858,532	75.0%	25.0%	618,127	89.7%	10.3%	240,405	37.4%	62.6%
<u>Total cities:</u> 10,170 cities; population 169,013,000	520,309	76.6	23.4	405,265	89.7	10.3	115,044	30.3	69.7
<u>Group I</u> 66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,715,000	191,441	72.6	27.4	148,396	84.6	15.4	43,045	31.1	68.9
10 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 22,446,000	108,165	72.6	27.4	85,381	83.6	16.4	22,784	31.3	68.7
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,084,000	38,603	74.0	26.0	29,768	86.0	14.0	8,835	33.7	66.3
39 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 14,185,000	44,673	71.2	28.8	33,247	85.8	14.2	11,426	28.8	71.2
<u>Group II</u> 149 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,921,000	56,155	75.1	24.9	42,917	90.3	9.7	13,238	26.1	73.9
<u>Group III</u> 359 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,491,000	56,920	77.7	22.3	44,269	92.3	7.7	12,651	26.7	73.3
<u>Group IV</u> 692 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,883,000	55,310	78.9	21.1	43,391	93.3	6.7	11,919	26.6	73.4
<u>Group V</u> 1,725 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,120,000	65,336	80.7	19.3	52,242	94.2	5.8	13,094	26.8	73.2
<u>Group VI</u> 7,179 cities, under 10,000; population 23,884,000	95,147	80.8	19.2	74,050	93.1	6.9	21,097	37.6	62.4
<u>Suburban counties</u> 882 agencies; population 53,307,000	210,780	71.8	28.2	131,979	87.6	12.4	78,801	45.3	54.7
<u>Rural counties</u> 2,287 agencies; population 28,996,000	127,443	74.0	26.0	80,883	92.7	7.3	46,560	41.6	58.4
<u>Suburban areas</u> <sup>a</sup> 6,265 agencies; population 102,375,000	352,780	75.2	24.8	243,401	90.2	9.8	109,379	41.9	58.1

Note: See Note, table 1.30.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 301, Table 74.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.33

**Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in large law enforcement agencies**

By type of position held and agency, 1998

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females:			
			Sworn officers	Top command <sup>a</sup>	Supervisory <sup>b</sup>	Line operations <sup>c</sup>
Total	233,846	32,192	13.8%	7.5%	9.6%	14.7%
New York City Police (NY)	37,991	5,751	15.1	4.3	9.0	16.6
Chicago Police (IL)	13,047	2,585	19.8	4.6	13.7	20.6
Los Angeles County Sheriff (CA)	8,163	1,156	14.2	9.9	10.9	14.8
Philadelphia Police (PA)	6,900	1,641	23.8	6.8	9.8	26.4
California Highway Patrol	6,454	549	8.5	3.2	7.2	8.9
Cook County Sheriff (IL)	5,556	1,457	26.2	22.2	22.7	26.6
Houston Police (TX)	5,460	649	11.9	4.3	7.8	13.1
Pennsylvania State Police	4,100	163	4.0	4.6	5.8	3.8
New York State Police	3,975	321	8.1	3.7	6.2	8.6
Detroit Police (MI)	3,965	928	23.4	19.0	23.9	23.4
Washington Metropolitan Police (District of Columbia)	3,476	856	24.6	15.4	22.8	25.2
Baltimore Police (MD)	3,091	442	14.3	8.7	7.9	15.6
Nassau County Police (NY)	3,060	277	9.1	4.2	4.5	9.9
Miami-Dade Police (FL)	2,983	640	21.5	16.9	17.9	22.6
Texas Department of Public Safety	2,870	148	5.2	NA	NA	NA
Phoenix Police (AZ)	2,739	293	10.7	11.4	8.5	11.1
Harris County Sheriff (TX)	2,541	368	14.5	12.9	8.6	15.1
Massachusetts State Police	2,221	222	10.0	2.3	5.2	11.8
San Francisco Police (CA)	2,185	325	14.9	10.8	13.6	15.2
Michigan State Police	2,087	262	12.6	7.7	9.6	13.6
San Diego Police (CA)	2,046	293	14.3	16.0	12.4	37.1
Milwaukee Police (WI)	2,045	315	15.4	10.8	8.1	16.6
Illinois State Police	2,014	185	9.2	11.1	9.0	9.2
San Diego County Sheriff (CA)	2,013	355	17.6	12.9	17.2	17.8
San Antonio Police (TX)	1,867	116	6.2	8.0	7.2	6.0
Honolulu Police (HI)	1,836	169	9.2	5.5	4.5	10.5
Cleveland Police (OH)	1,830	291	15.9	5.1	16.1	16.1
Virginia State Police	1,733	64	3.7	0.0	3.4	3.8
Columbus Police (OH)	1,731	229	13.2	4.3	7.9	14.3
Baltimore County Police (MD)	1,635	213	13.0	8.1	5.5	14.3
Palm Beach County Sheriff (FL)	1,609	298	18.5	8.3	14.2	19.5
St. Louis Metropolitan Police (MO)	1,597	209	13.1	8.3	5.3	14.9
Memphis Police (TN)	1,582	265	16.8	4.8	16.3	17.5
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office (FL)	1,473	149	10.1	6.7	4.0	11.2
Atlanta Police (GA)	1,444	205	14.2	26.1	NA	NA
Charlotte Police (NC)	1,442	209	14.5	11.9	14.0	14.6
Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,415	128	9.0	0.0	5.1	10.9
Denver Police (CO)	1,377	150	10.9	9.7	11.4	10.8
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,325	19	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
Bexar County Sheriff (TX)	1,296	281	21.7	5.3	15.5	22.6
Indiana State Police	1,281	63	4.9	2.9	4.9	5.0
Nashville Metro Police (TN)	1,256	110	8.8	16.1	11.1	8.0
Port Authority of New York-New Jersey	1,238	77	6.2	4.3	6.4	6.2
Fort Worth Police (TX)	1,201	192	16.0	16.7	7.7	17.3
Seattle Police (WA)	1,199	169	14.1	19.0	10.3	14.7
Riverside County Sheriff (CA)	1,165	130	11.2	10.3	4.9	12.6
Orange County Sheriff (FL)	1,117	154	13.8	10.0	12.9	14.1
Pittsburgh Police (PA)	1,107	275	24.8	30.0	26.5	24.5
Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,107	39	3.5	0.0	1.6	4.5
Miami Police (FL)	1,081	201	18.6	8.3	13.1	20.0
Fairfax County Police (VA)	1,064	109	10.2	10.7	11.8	10.0
Portland Police (OR)	1,038	175	16.9	11.1	16.2	17.2
Washington State Patrol	1,015	61	6.0	4.3	4.1	6.4
Montgomery County Police (MD)	1,014	189	18.6	6.7	9.7	20.2
Indianapolis Police (IN)	1,008	152	15.1	7.4	11.8	16.4
El Paso Police (TX)	987	88	8.9	0.0	7.6	9.3
Cincinnati Police (OH)	979	187	19.1	8.7	11.4	21.4
Oklahoma City Police (OK)	977	110	11.3	8.6	11.6	10.2
Louisiana State Police	958	25	2.6	3.2	0.4	3.3
Buffalo Police (NY)	934	185	19.8	4.8	12.1	21.9
Minneapolis Police (MN)	918	136	14.8	18.2	17.7	13.4
Tampa Police (FL)	916	147	16.0	18.2	17.0	15.9
Long Beach Police (CA)	916	95	10.4	0.0	5.6	12.1
South Carolina Highway Patrol	907	23	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
Albuquerque Police (NM)	893	100	11.2	16.7	10.6	11.2
Oregon State Police	879	71	8.1	0.0	1.7	10.1
Broward County Sheriff (FL)	847	78	9.2	6.3	7.7	9.6
Suffolk County Sheriff (NY)	829	115	13.9	23.1	12.0	14.0
Travis County Sheriff (TX)	819	156	19.0	36.4	27.7	17.6
Alameda County Sheriff (CA)	807	102	12.6	14.3	11.8	12.8
Tulsa Police (OK)	785	113	14.4	8.6	2.6	16.0
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	760	12	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Ventura County Sheriff (CA)	742	96	12.9	6.1	5.1	14.8
Alabama Department of Public Safety	726	19	2.6	5.9	2.4	2.5
Norfolk Police (VA)	715	67	9.4	6.3	8.9	9.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.33

**Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in large law enforcement agencies**

By type of position held and agency, 1998--Continued

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females:			
			Sworn officers	Top command <sup>a</sup>	Supervisory <sup>b</sup>	Line operations <sup>c</sup>
Louisville Police (KY)	708	112	15.8%	16.7%	6.1%	17.4%
Richmond City Police (VA)	708	86	12.1	11.8	13.9	11.8
Virginia Beach Police (VA)	696	77	11.1	7.1	5.4	12.0
Rochester Police (NY)	694	65	9.4	5.0	8.9	9.6
Toledo Police (OH)	691	143	20.7	11.1	12.5	22.9
Omaha Police (NE)	677	129	19.1	14.3	11.0	21.1
Mesa Police (AZ)	662	67	10.1	14.3	7.4	10.6
St. Louis County Police (MO)	655	58	8.9	0.0	5.3	9.7
Oakland Police (CA)	643	61	9.5	15.4	5.7	10.4
Orlando Police (FL)	637	119	18.7	7.1	19.0	18.9
Oakland County Sheriffs (MI)	633	73	11.5	0.0	3.3	13.1
Contra Costa County Sheriff (CA)	630	78	12.4	11.1	7.6	13.5
Anne Arundel County Police (MD)	626	63	10.1	0.0	4.8	11.4
West Virginia State Police	615	13	2.1	0.0	1.9	2.3
King County Department of Public Safety (WA)	608	103	16.9	28.0	17.5	16.3
Baton Rouge Police (LA)	601	79	13.1	3.8	20.5	10.6
Wichita Police (KS)	599	43	7.2	6.7	3.3	7.9
Arkansas State Police	592	29	4.9	0.0	3.7	5.3
Colorado State Patrol	585	28	4.8	2.1	2.9	5.3
St. Paul Police (MN)	575	78	13.6	14.3	9.8	15.1
Little Rock Police (AR)	569	95	16.7	8.3	6.6	18.9
Pierce County Sheriff (WA)	561	88	15.7	15.4	11.1	16.5
Yonkers Police (NY)	560	61	10.9	0.0	4.2	12.8
Maricopa County Sheriff (AZ)	544	40	7.4	5.0	3.3	8.3
Onondaga County Sheriff (NY)	536	53	9.9	0.0	10.3	10.2
Manatee County Sheriff (FL)	529	87	16.4	12.5	8.0	18.6
Colorado Springs Police (CO)	529	69	13.0	0.0	7.6	14.3
Dayton Police (OH)	513	68	13.3	37.5	8.2	14.0
St. Petersburg Police (FL)	510	66	12.9	11.1	15.3	12.7
Mobile Police (AL)	504	43	8.5	0.0	5.6	9.5
Minnesota State Police	502	40	8.0	3.8	10.1	7.8
Wisconsin State Patrol	501	69	13.8	8.3	16.4	13.5
Santa Clara County Sheriff (CA)	496	53	10.7	9.1	5.6	11.6
Aurora Police (CO)	494	52	10.5	0.0	2.7	12.2
Jefferson County Sheriff (AL)	492	69	14.0	8.3	14.9	14.0
Fort Lauderdale Police (FL)	487	48	9.9	13.0	7.9	10.0
Kern County Sheriff (CA)	486	42	8.6	4.3	8.5	9.9
Nebraska State Patrol	481	21	4.4	0.0	5.3	4.2
Henrico County Police (VA)	479	25	5.2	8.3	2.7	5.6
Arlington Police (TX)	478	67	14.0	0.0	7.1	15.8
Worcester Police (MA)	477	27	5.7	0.0	3.7	6.3
Cobb County Police (GA)	465	35	7.5	5.6	5.6	8.0
Lexington-Fayette County Police (KY)	456	48	10.5	11.8	6.0	11.3
Montgomery Police (AL)	453	37	8.2	18.8	10.2	7.1
Greensboro Police (NC)	451	57	12.6	5.6	13.3	12.8
Jefferson County Police (KY)	450	57	12.7	11.8	6.9	13.9
Winston-Salem Police (NC)	440	52	11.8	16.7	14.1	11.2
Chesterfield County Police (VA)	432	30	6.9	8.3	3.7	7.4
Seminole County Sheriff (FL)	425	86	20.2	15.4	12.3	21.9
Santa Barbara County Sheriff (CA)	423	79	18.7	8.3	13.6	20.3
Bridgeport Police (CT)	419	47	11.2	0.0	8.6	12.3
Corpus Christi Police (TX)	417	31	7.4	3.7	9.4	7.5
Utah Highway Patrol	411	14	3.4	0.0	1.2	4.0
Caddo Parish Sheriff (LA)	399	90	22.6	9.1	18.2	23.9
Savannah Police (GA)	398	55	13.8	18.2	7.6	15.0
Tacoma Police (WA)	394	49	12.4	5.3	7.0	13.8
Volusia County Sheriff (FL)	391	31	7.9	0.0	5.2	8.8
Columbus Police (GA)	389	44	11.3	0.0	7.7	12.8
Pima County Sheriff (AZ)	387	57	14.7	16.7	11.1	15.4
Fresno County Sheriff (CA)	383	33	8.6	0.0	13.1	7.9
Kansas City Police (KS)	382	28	7.3	8.3	3.6	8.0
Fort Wayne Police (IN)	381	38	10.0	14.3	3.0	11.3
Trenton Police (NJ)	378	14	3.7	0.0	3.0	4.0
Durham Police (NC)	372	47	12.6	16.7	8.7	13.0
Martin County Sheriff (FL)	370	60	16.2	0.0	11.1	18.1
Knoxville Police (TN)	370	44	11.9	0.0	14.1	11.7
Stockton Police Department (CA)	369	36	9.8	0.0	3.2	11.4
Kent County (MI)	368	56	15.2	14.3	8.0	16.4
Santa Ana Police (CA)	362	11	3.0	0.0	3.2	3.0
Madison Police (WI)	360	107	29.7	9.1	19.2	32.3
Arapahoe County Sheriff (CO)	358	54	15.1	0.0	6.8	17.1
Des Moines Police (IA)	358	31	8.7	0.0	7.6	9.3
Hawaii County Police (HI)	358	18	5.0	0.0	2.3	5.7

See notes at end of table

Table 1.33

**Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in large law enforcement agencies**

By type of position held and agency, 1998--Continued

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females:			
			Sworn officers	Top command <sup>a</sup>	Supervisory <sup>b</sup>	Line operations <sup>c</sup>
Miami Beach Police (FL)	348	34	9.8%	5.6%	10.8%	9.8%
St. Lucie County Sheriff (FL)	347	57	16.4	10.0	8.6	18.3
Brevard County Sheriff (FL)	347	27	7.8	0.0	3.4	8.9
Dane County Sheriff (WI)	346	69	19.9	0.0	15.8	20.7
Arlington County Police (VA)	345	58	16.8	7.7	25.0	15.7
Huntsville Police (AL)	338	19	5.6	0.0	5.0	5.9
Monterey County Sheriff (CA)	336	53	15.8	0.0	12.0	16.7
Hollywood Police (FL)	332	31	9.3	0.0	4.1	10.5
Riverside Police (CA)	330	31	9.4	0.0	4.3	10.5
Tallahassee Police (FL)	322	67	20.8	0.0	23.2	20.9
Reno Police (NV)	318	23	7.2	0.0	1.9	8.5
Maui County Police (HI)	317	25	7.9	0.0	6.3	8.8
Hialeah Police (FL)	313	33	10.5	0.0	14.3	9.8
Columbia Police (SC)	311	47	15.1	0.0	14.3	15.7
Stamford Police (CT)	308	27	8.8	0.0	4.8	10.3
San Bernardino Police (CA)	279	23	8.2	0.0	3.9	9.4
Macon Police (GA)	266	35	13.2	7.1	13.1	13.6
Lansing Police (MI)	263	43	16.3	12.5	18.4	16.0
Cambridge Police (MA)	254	34	13.4	22.2	2.2	15.6
Pompano Beach Police (FL)	248	34	13.7	0.0	8.3	14.9
Sarasota Police Department (FL)	189	23	12.2	0.0	14.7	12.2
Erie County Sheriff (NY)	181	7	3.9	0.0	5.6	3.9
Mobile County Sheriff (AL)	150	12	8.0	0.0	2.6	10.3
Hamilton Police (OH)	116	8	6.9	0.0	0.0	8.3
Rapid City Police (SD)	94	6	6.4	0.0	0.0	8.0
Concord Police (NH)	93	4	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.3

Note: This study was conducted by the National Center for Women & Policing from July 1998 to January 1999. An initial survey questionnaire was mailed in July 1998 to 300 law enforcement agencies representing the largest agencies in the United States; 176 agencies responded, including 26 State-level law enforcement agencies, 53 county departments, and 97 municipal agencies. Additional data were collected through followup phone interviews with each department in the study (Source, p. 13).

<sup>a</sup>Includes chiefs, deputy chiefs, commanders, and captains.

<sup>b</sup>Includes lieutenants and sergeants.

<sup>c</sup>Includes detectives and police officers.

Source: National Center for Women & Policing, "Equality Denied, The Status of Women in Policing: 1998," Los Angeles: National Center for Women & Policing, 1999. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 14-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.34

**Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1998

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,274	\$29,192	\$24,328	\$28,838	\$33,008	1,250	\$39,907	\$33,234	\$39,318	\$46,087	1,011	7
<u>Population group</u>												
Over 1,000,000	3	33,381	30,852	33,206	35,823	3	49,966	47,700	51,197	52,847	3	9
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	34,032	30,841	31,554	37,258	6	47,534	45,474	46,168	50,571	6	8
250,000 to 499,999	14	30,087	28,887	29,426	30,366	14	43,204	39,262	41,434	45,765	13	10
100,000 to 249,999	66	31,392	25,006	29,874	35,994	65	42,904	35,022	42,078	49,456	54	8
50,000 to 99,999	154	32,211	26,263	31,452	36,094	154	43,314	37,110	43,448	49,181	125	7
25,000 to 49,999	325	30,522	25,512	29,979	34,340	319	41,667	35,530	41,579	47,497	265	7
10,000 to 24,999	706	27,639	23,082	27,316	31,653	689	37,870	31,000	36,686	44,017	545	6
<u>Geographic division</u>												
New England	91	30,721	27,301	30,306	33,609	89	38,233	34,299	37,117	42,432	80	5
Mid-Atlantic	150	30,745	27,058	30,274	33,648	147	48,850	41,699	47,857	55,391	137	5
East North Central	267	30,588	27,528	30,538	33,610	267	40,690	35,106	41,418	46,257	242	6
West North Central	129	27,293	23,616	27,726	30,507	128	36,994	31,539	36,803	43,192	102	7
South Atlantic	169	24,475	21,735	23,400	26,000	163	35,655	31,120	34,650	39,504	87	10
East South Central	68	22,256	20,254	21,922	23,841	68	30,128	25,269	30,168	33,875	48	10
West South Central	148	24,400	21,419	24,046	27,242	138	32,612	27,877	32,000	37,440	99	7
Mountain	76	27,870	25,149	27,452	31,254	76	39,301	34,820	40,340	44,484	55	9
Pacific Coast	176	38,163	33,491	38,286	42,318	174	48,002	43,129	48,384	53,181	161	5
<u>Metro status</u>												
Central	242	28,890	24,240	28,327	32,558	237	39,347	34,085	38,786	44,204	200	8
Suburban	727	31,121	26,592	30,762	34,668	718	43,164	36,652	43,657	48,563	595	6
Independent	305	24,835	21,276	24,372	27,866	295	32,428	28,301	32,316	36,461	216	7

Note: See Note, table 1.28. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to uniformed personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. The first quartile

salary is the salary below which 25% of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75% of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1998," in *The Municipal Year Book 1999* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1999), p. 124, Table 3/6. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.35

**Mean and median salaries of city chiefs of police**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1998

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	4,162	\$55,699	\$52,407	50,000 to 99,999, total	223	\$83,680	\$81,601
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	918	62,047	60,000	Northeast	47	82,543	81,120
North Central	1,335	51,519	49,900	North Central	54	76,568	76,367
South	1,269	48,660	45,000	South	59	74,477	72,864
West	640	69,268	65,074	West	63	99,244	101,615
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	341	78,326	74,404	Central	116	76,269	73,736
Suburban	2,263	60,849	59,000	Suburban	105	91,831	89,581
Independent	1,558	43,266	41,308				
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,551	50,682	45,835	Mayor-council	59	75,793	72,157
Council-manager	2,350	58,811	55,693	Council-manager	159	86,322	84,432
Commission	75	55,576	50,421	Representative town meeting	3	79,713	83,382
Town meeting	146	56,460	55,102				
Representative town meeting	40	64,854	63,537	25,000 to 49,999, total	445	75,447	73,486
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	5	115,827	104,420	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Northeast	112	79,787	76,747
South	3	115,760	100,261	North Central	125	70,075	70,988
<u>City type</u>				South	110	67,171	65,974
Central	5	115,827	104,420	West	98	86,630	85,651
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Mayor-council	3	117,146	104,420	Central	100	67,978	66,432
				Suburban	264	81,460	80,000
250,000 to 499,999, total	24	102,312	102,291	Independent	81	65,073	62,181
<u>Region</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
North Central	6	95,469	97,918	Mayor-council	114	70,440	67,450
South	8	104,145	106,732	Council-manager	311	77,304	75,977
West	8	107,539	102,497	Commission	11	68,599	62,280
<u>City type</u>				Representative town meeting	7	86,677	85,237
Central	24	102,312	102,291	10,000 to 24,999, total	991	61,707	60,952
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Mayor-council	9	99,991	103,344	Northeast	263	68,821	66,855
Council-manager	14	103,613	101,552	North Central	320	59,950	60,639
100,000 to 249,999, total	102	93,348	92,444	South	297	54,578	53,765
<u>Region</u>				West	111	68,990	66,872
Northeast	9	82,195	83,640	<u>City type</u>			
North Central	21	76,655	79,394	Central	21	55,228	55,300
South	36	90,102	90,590	Suburban	666	66,070	65,611
West	36	109,120	109,601	Independent	304	52,596	52,030
<u>City type</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Central	73	89,388	86,520	Mayor-council	318	59,045	59,089
Suburban	29	103,318	103,006	Council-manager	591	62,450	61,512
<u>Form of government</u>				Commission	26	57,220	55,630
Mayor-council	32	81,148	79,831	Town meeting	42	70,770	69,267
Council-manager	66	99,643	101,238	Representative town meeting	14	71,963	70,968
Commission	3	87,687	99,597	5,000 to 9,999, total	1,025	50,777	49,000
				<u>Region</u>			
				Northeast	274	57,044	52,582
				North Central	313	48,826	48,691
				South	302	44,183	43,504
				West	136	57,286	55,564
				<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	581	55,733	54,101
				Independent	444	44,292	43,568
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	389	49,931	47,090
				Council-manager	563	51,027	49,691
				Commission	11	45,624	42,863
				Town meeting	53	55,893	55,099
				Representative town meeting	9	47,966	51,899

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.35

**Mean and median salaries of city chiefs of police**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1998--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	1,028	\$40,666	\$38,782
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	181	45,811	42,000
North Central	373	39,721	38,532
South	338	35,807	34,630
West	136	48,492	47,105
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	467	45,462	43,721
Independent	561	36,675	35,318
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	527	38,827	36,000
Council-manager	437	42,372	40,622
Commission	16	41,107	38,657
Town meeting	43	46,303	45,290
Representative town meeting	5	35,553	35,362
Under 2,500, total	317	36,845	34,261
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	30	39,750	34,503
North Central	122	35,368	34,002
South	116	33,508	31,699
West	49	46,644	40,903
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	151	39,356	36,558
Independent	166	34,561	32,681
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	99	34,191	30,999
Council-manager	206	38,344	36,138
Commission	5	34,733	33,000
Town meeting	6	29,400	30,358

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 1998. Of the 7,452 cities surveyed, 4,814 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 64.6%. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. Classifications having less than three cities reporting are excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. In municipalities with populations over 1,000,000, fewer than three local governments responded to the 1998 survey, therefore the source did not report data for law enforcement officials in this population group. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1998," in *The Municipal Year Book 1999* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1999), pp. 79-100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.36

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1998

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,250	\$49,493	\$45,226	50,000 to 99,999, total	183	\$56,379	\$54,956
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	72	56,989	49,493	Northeast	20	50,048	52,426
North Central	495	44,669	41,405	North Central	53	56,643	52,930
South	469	51,255	48,700	South	78	57,220	55,622
West	214	54,270	45,930	West	32	57,848	56,290
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	330	69,380	64,984	Metro	68	57,162	54,576
Nonmetro	920	42,360	40,000	Nonmetro	115	55,916	55,473
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	763	41,412	39,000	Commission	88	52,078	51,908
Council-manager/administrator	237	64,563	59,464	Council-manager/administrator	45	60,250	60,497
Council-elected executive	250	59,871	55,875	Council-elected official	50	60,465	58,775
Population over 1,000,000, total	12	113,683	101,194	25,000 to 49,999, total	246	48,804	46,958
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
South	4	90,514	91,422	Northeast	17	37,336	39,000
West	4	153,847	147,336	North Central	100	47,308	45,650
<u>County type</u>				South	102	51,283	50,842
Metro	12	113,683	101,194	West	27	52,197	50,000
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Commission	3	89,910	90,516	Metro	37	52,943	51,571
Council-manager/administrator	5	141,543	140,000	Nonmetro	209	48,071	46,562
Council-elected executive	4	96,689	101,194	<u>Form of government</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	31	91,138	89,107	Commission	145	44,701	42,900
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager/administrator	61	56,240	54,378
Northeast	7	91,829	95,000	Council-elected executive	40	52,334	51,293
North Central	10	82,220	80,155	10,000 to 24,999, total	318	41,615	40,403
South	8	97,582	92,426	<u>Region</u>			
West	6	101,771	102,525	North Central	131	39,929	39,674
<u>County type</u>				South	142	42,111	42,335
Metro	31	92,138	89,107	West	43	44,792	41,000
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Commission	7	84,617	85,594	Metro	15	49,661	48,745
Council-manager/administrator	11	94,890	88,528	Nonmetro	303	41,217	40,109
Council-elected executive	13	93,859	92,634	<u>Form of government</u>			
250,000 to 499,999, total	57	84,193	87,300	Commission	225	39,218	38,668
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager/administrator	40	49,347	46,013
Northeast	9	84,025	83,701	Council-elected executive	53	45,954	43,243
North Central	13	77,760	79,662	5,000 to 9,999, total	170	34,182	32,565
South	19	87,833	90,000	<u>Region</u>			
West	16	85,193	89,446	North Central	84	31,744	30,887
<u>County type</u>				South	56	36,207	36,883
Metro	56	83,804	87,145	West	28	37,614	34,836
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Commission	11	73,033	63,492	Nonmetro	170	34,182	32,565
Council-manager/administrator	21	91,908	89,024	<u>Form of government</u>			
Council-elected executive	25	82,624	86,991	Commission	138	33,512	32,526
100,000 to 249,999, total	122	67,600	65,471	Council-manager/administrator	10	37,132	33,626
<u>Region</u>				Council-elected executive	22	37,043	33,785
Northeast	13	56,205	48,986	2,500 to 4,999, total	66	28,863	28,715
North Central	46	63,870	62,023	<u>Region</u>			
South	43	70,536	67,717	North Central	36	27,398	26,085
West	20	77,274	75,000	South	12	28,081	25,660
<u>County type</u>				West	18	32,316	28,919
Metro	111	66,586	63,237	<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	11	77,837	75,000	Nonmetro	66	28,863	28,715
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	43	58,004	56,400	Commission	63	28,632	28,630
Council-manager/administrator	40	74,092	69,641				
Council-elected executive	39	71,523	69,732				

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.36

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1998--Continued

	Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Under 2,500, total	45	\$29,498	\$28,800
<u>Region</u>			
North Central	20	25,697	27,131
South	5	31,119	32,000
West	20	32,893	28,800
<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	45	29,498	28,800
<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	40	28,021	28,800
Council-manager/administrator	3	46,738	46,332

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 1998. Of the 3,049 counties surveyed, 1,406 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 46.1%. Classifications having less than three counties reporting are excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of County Officials, 1998," in *The Municipal Year Book 1999* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1999), pp. 101-119. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.37

**Federal agencies employing 100 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

June 1996

Agency	Number of officers
Immigration and Naturalization Service	12,403
Federal Bureau of Prisons	11,329
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,389
U.S. Customs Service	9,749
Internal Revenue Service	3,784
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,576
U.S. Secret Service	3,185
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,946
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	2,777
U.S. Marshals Service	2,650
National Park Service	2,148
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,869
U.S. Capitol Police	1,031
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	869
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	643
U.S. Forest Service	619
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	367
Amtrak	342
Bureau of Indian Affairs	339
U.S. Mint	224
Bureau of Land Management	208
Tennessee Valley Authority	194
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	165
Environmental Protection Agency	151
Food and Drug Administration	128
National Marine Fisheries Service <sup>a</sup>	117
Library of Congress	108

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all personnel (including supervisory) with Federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. The survey did not include law enforcement personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal officers serving in foreign countries or U.S. territories. The survey does include Federal correctional officers.

Many Federal agencies also have internal offices of inspector general responsible for handling violations, fraud, and abuse related to Federal programs, operations, and employees. Some personnel of these offices are authorized to carry firearms and make arrests, however they are not included in the data presented.

<sup>a</sup>A component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 2; p. 4, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.38

**Federal agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

By major States of employment, June 1996

Agency	Total number of officers	Major States of employment <sup>a</sup> and number of officers employed
Immigration and Naturalization Service	12,403	California (3,587), Texas (3,164), Arizona (1,015), New York (949), Florida (637)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	11,329	Texas (1,155), Pennsylvania (1,085), Florida (959), California (866), Colorado (752), Illinois (589), New York (588), Georgia (529)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,389	California (1,283), District of Columbia (1,225), New York (1,208), Texas (746), Virginia (665), Florida (577), Illinois (459), Pennsylvania (426)
U.S. Customs Service	9,749	Texas (1,737), California (1,720), Florida (1,214), New York (1,132), Arizona (469), New Jersey (426)
Internal Revenue Service	3,784	California (445), New York (351), Texas (312), Florida (231), Illinois (204), Pennsylvania (174)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,576	New York (592), California (448), District of Columbia (306), Illinois (259), Pennsylvania (250), New Jersey (191), Texas (169), Florida (153)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,946	California (463), New York (365), Texas (346), Florida (336), Illinois (153)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	2,777	Texas (297), New York (272), North Carolina (163), Florida (147), California (120), Pennsylvania (117), Illinois (112)
U.S. Marshals Service	2,650	Virginia (323), New York (189), California (186), District of Columbia (176), Texas (174), Florida (159)
National Park Service	2,148	District of Columbia (376), California (257), Arizona (112), Virginia (104), Maryland (100), Pennsylvania (99), New York (98)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,869	District of Columbia (188), California (164), Texas (142), Florida (121), Illinois (114), New York (102), Michigan (88), Georgia (84)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	869	California (55), Florida (51), Texas (47), Alaska (46), Virginia (42), Louisiana (41), North Dakota (36), Minnesota (35)
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	643	District of Columbia (137), New York (100), California (68), Colorado (41), Missouri (41), Massachusetts (33), Washington (32), Texas (29)
U.S. Forest Service	619	California (133), Oregon (69), Arizona (31), Idaho (31), Washington (30), Colorado (26), Montana (25)

Note: See Note, table 1.37. The U.S. Secret Service did not provide data on State of employment. The U.S. Capitol Police employs officers in the District of Columbia and therefore is not included in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 7.

<sup>a</sup>States accounting for 4% or more of the total.

Table 1.39

**Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**By primary State of employment, June 1996<sup>a</sup>

State	Number of officers			Officers per 100,000 residents		
	Total	Police/ criminal investigation	Other	Total	Police/ criminal investigation	Other
United States, total	74,493	43,908	30,585	28	17	12
Alabama	696	343	353	16	8	8
Alaska	325	210	115	54	35	19
Arizona	2,608	1,688	920	59	38	21
Arkansas	351	272	79	14	11	3
California	10,469	6,766	3,703	33	21	12
Colorado	1,442	577	865	38	15	23
Connecticut	412	244	168	13	7	5
Delaware	149	118	31	21	16	4
District of Columbia	6,508	5,231	1,277	1,198 <sup>b</sup>	963 <sup>b</sup>	235 <sup>b</sup>
Florida	4,980	2,567	2,413	35	18	17
Georgia	1,869	955	914	25	13	12
Hawaii	511	224	287	43	19	24
Idaho	178	127	51	15	11	4
Illinois	2,652	1,471	1,181	22	12	10
Indiana	629	288	341	11	5	6
Iowa	133	84	49	5	3	2
Kansas	390	82	308	15	3	12
Kentucky	851	285	566	22	7	15
Louisiana	1,178	589	589	27	14	14
Maine	284	87	197	23	7	16
Maryland	1,142	776	366	23	15	7
Massachusetts	1,053	798	255	17	13	4
Michigan	1,541	843	698	16	9	7
Minnesota	804	355	449	17	8	10
Mississippi	305	208	97	11	8	4
Missouri	1,100	684	416	21	13	8
Montana	330	215	115	38	24	13
Nebraska	206	167	39	12	10	2
Nevada	459	351	108	29	22	7
New Hampshire	58	35	23	5	3	2
New Jersey	1,997	977	1,020	25	12	13
New Mexico	775	706	69	45	41	4
New York	6,556	3,561	2,995	36	20	16
North Carolina	972	441	531	13	6	7
North Dakota	226	124	102	35	19	16
Ohio	883	709	174	8	6	2
Oklahoma	757	313	444	23	9	13
Oregon	649	346	303	20	11	9
Pennsylvania	2,853	1,283	1,570	24	11	13
Rhode Island	94	59	35	9	6	4
South Carolina	486	230	256	13	6	7
South Dakota	155	79	76	21	11	10
Tennessee	935	572	363	18	11	7
Texas	8,836	5,120	3,716	46	27	19
Utah	376	324	52	19	16	3
Vermont	162	72	90	28	12	15
Virginia	1,891	1,211	680	28	18	10
Washington	1,246	705	541	23	13	10
West Virginia	486	91	395	27	5	22
Wisconsin	421	236	185	8	5	4
Wyoming	133	109	24	28	23	5

Note: See Note, table 1.37. Data on primary State of employment were available for 94% of Federal officers. The data are weighted to represent 100% coverage.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>District of Columbia rates include a large number of headquarters employees whose duties may be national in scope.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 6.

Table 1.40

**Characteristics of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in agencies employing 500 or more officers**

By agency, June 1996

Agency	Percent of officers with arrest and firearms authority							
	Race, ethnicity							
	Minority							
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Total minority	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian
Immigration and Naturalization Service	87.3%	12.7%	58.7%	41.3%	5.4%	32.8%	2.6%	0.5%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	87.7	12.3	64.4	35.6	23.1	10.3	0.9	1.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	85.5	14.5	85.8	14.2	6.1	5.7	2.0	0.5
U.S. Customs Service	82.7	17.3	71.1	28.9 <sup>a</sup>	6.8	17.9	2.3	0.6
Internal Revenue Service	76.6	23.4	81.8	18.2	8.7	5.9	2.6	1.0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	85.9	14.1	66.6	33.4	23.6	6.6	2.8	0.4
U.S. Secret Service	91.2	8.8	79.8	20.2	12.9	5.4	1.2	0.7
U.S. Marshals Service	88.3	11.7	82.4	17.6 <sup>a</sup>	9.2	6.6	1.2	0.4
National Park Service	86.2	13.8	88.0	12.0	6.4	2.8	1.6	1.2
Ranger Division	84.2	15.8	91.2	8.8	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.6
U.S. Park Police	91.2	8.8	80.0	20.0	14.5	4.0	1.3	0.2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	88.3	11.7	81.0	19.0	9.9	7.1	1.4	0.6
U.S. Capitol Police	83.2	16.8	69.1	30.9	28.9	1.2	0.7	0.2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	91.8	8.2	94.0	6.0	1.0	2.8	0.8	1.4
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	90.4	9.6	55.1	44.9	33.4	9.3	2.0	0.2
U.S. Forest Service	84.5	15.5	82.1	17.1	3.1	5.7	1.1	7.3

Note: See Note, table 1.37. Detailed data were not provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. See table 1.37 for total number of officers employed by each agency.

<sup>a</sup>Detail does not add to minority total because some employees were classified as "other" minorities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996**, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 5.

Table 1.41

**Workload of the U.S. Marshals Service**

By type of activity, fiscal years 1985-97

Fiscal year	Type of activity						Seized properties received
	Prisoners received	Prisoner productions	Prisoners in custody	Inter-district prisoner trips	Fugitive warrants received	Process served	
1985	82,245	235,471	6,428	8,972	9,471	318,242	5,279
1986	88,502	190,885	7,329	9,539	10,494	280,745	8,973
1987	81,069	213,336	7,262	9,644	10,778	278,125	13,948
1988	82,144	226,997	8,857	9,935	12,209	255,222	21,809
1989	87,784	275,172	11,740	11,593	20,019	302,882	25,363
1990	88,285	316,371	13,390	12,395	18,362	319,863	41,708
1991	90,825	351,720	16,233	12,196	18,543	316,185	38,644
1992	95,806	388,782	19,474	14,153	20,336	262,807	37,498
1993	94,373	387,117	19,641	14,880	19,950	233,288	38,737
1994	92,372	354,881	19,297	9,310	18,286	210,427	35,983
1995	94,498	347,741	20,652	8,661	19,116	168,131	30,211
1996	98,935	377,649	23,374	9,290	18,742	214,434	29,122
1997	108,765	404,505	25,263	9,149	21,767	202,850	39,085

Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition, the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prisoner disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives.

"Prisoners received" is the number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. "Prisoner productions" is the number of prisoners presented for appearance at all judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities. "Prisoners in custody" is the number of prisoners remanded into USMS custody at month end, averaged over a 12-month period. "Inter-district prisoner trips" is the total number of trips assigned to each district. These trips include movements by commercial airlines, chartered aircraft, and various modes of ground transportation. "Fugitive warrants received" includes felony and misdemeanor warrants issued for escape, bond default, probation or parole violations, DEA fugitive warrants, and warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers. "Process served" is the number of Federal or private court orders successfully served by the USMS in person or by mail. "Seized properties received" is the number of properties that were administratively seized by other Federal agencies and referred to the USMS for custody and disposal, as well as properties seized pursuant to judicial forfeiture actions. Judicial forfeiture actions are those in which the property is seized, held for custody, and disposed of by the USMS. These properties include real property, personal property, vehicles, jewelry, and cash, etc. (Source, pp. 107, 108.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 115-124; and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 1997 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 119, 120. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.42

**Budget and staff of the U.S. Marshals Service**

Fiscal years 1954-97

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions
1954	\$6.6	963
1955	6.8	996
1956	7.8	1,026
1957	8.0	1,014
1958	6.9	1,036
1959	9.7	1,034
1960	9.4	1,003
1961	10.2	992
1962	10.5	1,031
1963	11.6	1,053
1964	11.9	1,066
1965	12.7	1,078
1966	13.0	1,088
1967	13.8	1,095
1968	14.8	1,104
1969	16.3	1,130
1970	20.5	1,248
1971	26.8	1,917
1972	35.1	1,935
1973	38.1	1,967
1974	46.0	2,002
1975	53.3	2,049
1976	56.8	2,076
1977	63.8	2,136
1978	74.1	2,245
1979	77.9	2,328
1980	96.6	2,772
1981	103.6	2,177
1982	106.6	2,068
1983	113.6	2,132
1984	123.3	2,132
1985	139.9	2,579
1986	146.2	2,624
1987	164.4	2,724
1988	186.7	2,864
1989	205.1	2,947
1990	246.3	3,250
1991	291.3	3,515
1992	328.2	3,686
1993	338.9	3,682
1994	341.0	3,645
1995	396.6	3,854
1996	448.2	3,990
1997	476.3	4,162

Note: See Note, table 1.41.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 109, 110; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.43

**Annual salaries of Federal judges**

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1999

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$175,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	167,900
United States Circuit Judges	145,000
United States District Judges	136,700
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	136,700
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	136,700
United States Bankruptcy Judges	125,764
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	125,764

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.44

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-98<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 <sup>b</sup> (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=78)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-98 (N=48)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	94.9%	81.1%	63.7%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	5.1	18.9	33.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>							
White	95.0	97.8	100	78.6	97.4	89.2	77.1
Black	5.0	0	0	16.1	1.3	5.4	10.4
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	1.3	5.4	10.4
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	2.1
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>							
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	24.4	29.7	45.8
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	51.8	51.3	59.5	33.3
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	17.9	24.4	10.8	20.8
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>							
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	41.0	29.7	39.6
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	35.9	40.5	25.0
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	23.1	29.7	35.4
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	6.4	10.8	4.2
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	55.1	59.5	56.3
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.7	14.1	16.2	18.8
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.0	10.8	12.5
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	1.3	0	0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	12.8	2.7	8.3
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	1.3	0	0
<b>Occupational experience</b>							
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	60.3	62.2	62.5
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	28.2	29.7	35.4
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	39.3	34.6	32.4	27.1
<b>Religion</b>							
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	NA	NA	NA
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	NA	NA	NA
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Political party</b>							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	5.4	85.4
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	96.2	89.2	6.3
Independent or none	0	0	0	10.7	2.6	5.4	8.3
Other	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	59.0	64.9	77.1
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	41.0	35.1	22.9
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearing conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1994 edition), and local newspaper articles.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm, and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications—competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to the Bush administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well

qualified, qualified, and not qualified. Starting with the Bush administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating so that "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>No ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and Sheldon Goldman and Elliot Slotnick, "Clinton's Second Term Judiciary: Picking Judges Under Fire," *Judicature* 82 (May-June 1999), p. 280. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.45

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-98<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=290)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-98 (N=248)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	91.7%	80.4%	71.8%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	8.3	19.6	28.2
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	92.4	89.2	73.8
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	2.1	6.8	19.0
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	4.8	4.0	5.2
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.7	0	1.6
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.4
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>							
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	56.4	36.6	44.6	43.6
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	33.7	49.7	41.2	42.3
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	13.8	14.2	14.1
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>							
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	42.4	52.7	41.1
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.7	45.9	33.1	39.5
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	16.8	11.7	14.2	19.4
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	5.0	13.4	10.8	10.9
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	36.9	41.9	46.8
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	13.9	17.9	25.7	15.7
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	19.0	14.9	15.3
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.4	10.0	4.7	8.5
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3.0	2.1	0.7	1.6
Other	0	0	0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.2
<b>Occupational experience</b>							
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.0	46.2	46.6	51.2
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.1	44.1	39.2	40.7
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	30.7	28.6	31.8	29.8
<b>Religion</b>							
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	NA	NA	NA
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	NA	NA	NA
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	NA	NA	NA
<b>Political party</b>							
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	90.6	4.8	5.4	89.1
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.5	91.7	88.5	4.8
Independent or none	0	0	0	5.0	3.4	6.1	5.7
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.4
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	51.0	53.5	57.4	58.1
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	46.6	42.6	40.7
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.2

Note: See Note, table 1.44. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and Sheldon Goldman and Elliot Slotnick, "Clinton's Second Term Judiciary: Picking Judges Under Fire," *Judicature* 82 (May-June 1999), p. 275. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.46

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1977-98

District	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
			Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																			
FIRST CIRCUIT																							
Maine	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40	35	38	48	44	45
Massachusetts	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26	22	28	28	27	28
New Hampshire	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26	36	36	45	49	47
Rhode Island	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30	34	34	32	32	40
Puerto Rico	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56	52	50	53	41	32
SECOND CIRCUIT																							
Connecticut	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35	26	23	26	27	27
New York:																							
North	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47	52	51	46	50	60
East	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80	78	72	70	72	71
South	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37	30	39	36	41	41
West	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83	76	68	70	78	66
Vermont	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42	40	71	48	43	55
THIRD CIRCUIT																							
Delaware	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19	19	19	20	24	27
New Jersey	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36	34	36	39	38	39
Pennsylvania:																							
East	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23	20	25	26	26	29
Middle	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48	42	48	51	46	46
West	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31	28	24	24	24	25
Virgin Islands	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185	104	100	85	70	77
FOURTH CIRCUIT																							
Maryland	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36	36	38	40	43	42
North Carolina:																							
East	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82	82	77	76	72	77
Middle	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67	70	75	64	70	77
West	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135	98	124	89	108	104
South Carolina	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56	61	68	59	70	80
Virginia:																							
East	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81	79	84	78	94	104
West	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63	68	64	50	62	59
West Virginia:																							
North	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35	40	35	35	42	36
South	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69	32	43	37	40	41
FIFTH CIRCUIT																							
Alabama:																							
North	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																							
North	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																							
North	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																							
East	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25	20	20	20	20	21
Middle	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42	24	47	44	54	48
West	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29	26	24	29	24	24
Mississippi:																							
North	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60	44	36	37	40	32
South	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42	38	29	30	35	38
Texas:																							
North	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62	59	60	56	60	69
East	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57	47	48	53	56	52
South	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63	64	67	81	94	161
West	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110	101	115	158	219	314
Canal Zone	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.46

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1977-98--Continued

District	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
			Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																			
SIXTH CIRCUIT																							
Kentucky:																							
East	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57	68	68	69	68	88
West	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47	35	35	39	34	46
Michigan:																							
East	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48	40	38	40	40	41
West	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44	42	44	57	49	60
Ohio:																							
North	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45	38	39	36	34	46
South	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46	41	36	36	35	51
Tennessee:																							
East	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78	72	65	47	55	55
Middle	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43	45	28	36	36	39
West	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65	64	69	52	57	67
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																							
Illinois:																							
North	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26	23	21	20	20	20
East <sup>a</sup>	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South <sup>a</sup>	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58	42	54	46	37	71
Central <sup>a</sup>	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69	30	51	54	51	65
Indiana:																							
North	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45	41	34	33	40	56
South	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35	39	33	34	36	34
Wisconsin:																							
East	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51	42	48	54	53	50
West	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65	46	46	31	50	49
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																							
Arkansas:																							
East	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38	49	49	56	44	52
West	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45	51	30	40	31	49
Iowa:																							
North	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69	52	67	101	78	74
South	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30	36	57	53	51	83
Minnesota	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44	40	34	35	43	46
Missouri:																							
East	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39	40	48	40	52	60
West	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53	48	53	48	44	57
Nebraska	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47	50	50	58	66	89
North Dakota	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66	76	71	93	76	92
South Dakota	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70	81	84	123	122	137
NINTH CIRCUIT																							
Alaska	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32	29	26	21	34	56
Arizona	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116	103	110	158	187	283
California:																							
North	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32	28	32	41	45	29
East	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67	67	86	89	105	106
Central	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45	40	40	47	45	50
South	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169	141	213	272	392	467
Hawaii	304 <sup>b</sup>	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39	36	48	50	47	58
Idaho	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33	36	41	47	42	56
Montana	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76	64	73	81	92	72
Nevada	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108	85	79	84	69	131
Oregon	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80	81	99	103	92	116
Washington:																							
East	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108	110	100	97	93	72	96
West	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41	46	46	48	46	64
Guam	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119	155	132	92	145	150
Northern Mariana Islands <sup>c</sup>																							
	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15	16	18	30	25	45

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.46

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1977-98--Continued

District	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
			Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																				
TENTH CIRCUIT																								
Colorado	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52	43	59	71	56	56	
Kansas	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42	49	45	43	51	55	
New Mexico	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118	128	120	127	146	163	
Oklahoma:																								
North	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48	48	46	47	45	47	
East	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35	36	42	38	44	41	
West	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39	32	27	31	33	37	
Utah	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58	36	44	55	69	114	
Wyoming	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30	30	25	32	32	39	
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																								
Alabama:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33	37	35	43	42	40
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61	49	41	38	52	44
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90	66	78	74	77	67
Florida:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69	71	57	55	70	72	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84	67	72	79	97	113	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64	71	89	94	84	87	
Georgia:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45	40	45	44	51	45	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44	47	46	46	58	63	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49	41	45	36	47	50	
District of Columbia	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29	29	23	28	35	27	

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1977-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1977-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1977-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the data exclude all cases below the felony level beginning in 1980.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486),

which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. The U.S. District Court in the Canal Zone was closed on Mar. 31, 1982 pursuant to passage of this Act.

<sup>a</sup>On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

<sup>b</sup>Included in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded.

<sup>c</sup>Public Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1978, 1979* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1997, 1998* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.47

**Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts**

1988, 1994-98

Activity	1988	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	471,085	517,397	512,741	554,041	579,450	612,440
Trial jurisdiction cases	89,996	87,519	72,868	74,806	85,257	96,832
Misdemeanors	13,418	12,138	9,875	10,356	10,177	10,633
Petty offenses	76,578	75,381	62,993	64,450	75,080	86,199
Preliminary proceedings	143,352	196,990	206,612	224,647	240,338	262,600
Search warrants	14,246	26,250	25,966	27,811	29,563	30,371
Arrest warrants/summonses	16,408	20,513	21,202	21,119	23,116	26,252
Initial appearances	47,956	50,645	52,654	55,206	60,419	68,982
Detention hearings	11,935	21,711	24,060	26,800	28,996	32,948
Bail reviews	6,665	7,394	8,558	9,456	9,628	9,874
Preliminary examinations	6,805	8,406	8,969	10,303	13,049	14,436
Grand jury returns	4,259	5,208	5,411	6,057	6,172	6,125
Arraignments	29,569	35,061	37,198	40,715	41,559	45,524
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	6,116	6,488	8,219	8,055	8,998
Seizure warrants	NA	2,529	1,782	1,798	2,254	2,359
Fee applications	NA	8,655	9,389	11,048	11,278	10,585
Other <sup>a</sup>	5,509	4,502	4,935	6,115	6,249	6,146
Additional duties	231,834	225,053	224,294	244,640	243,774	242,669
Criminal	38,884	47,780	48,366	55,594	55,421	53,396
Motions	28,709	28,240	26,282	28,444	27,329	24,071
Evidentiary hearings	1,355	2,154	2,031	1,990	1,788	1,998
Pretrial conferences	3,462	4,555	5,090	5,837	5,737	5,763
Calendar calls	1,679	2,183	1,955	2,577	2,869	3,636
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	3,752	5,124	8,113	8,955	8,234
Other <sup>b</sup>	3,679	6,896	7,884	8,633	8,743	9,694
Civil	167,486	146,814	144,949	155,830	158,929	161,889
Pretrial conferences <sup>c</sup>	48,359	54,703	56,286	62,130	64,548	63,220
Motions	103,608	65,639	63,203	66,230	66,535	69,517
Evidentiary hearings	1,784	774	523	602	660	740
Social Security	7,258	5,623	5,384	4,603	4,553	5,261
Special masterships	1,213	825	682	1,080	963	886
Calendar calls	2,184	1,792	1,658	2,576	2,867	3,017
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	13,535	14,458	15,577	15,851	16,178
Other <sup>d</sup>	3,080	3,923	2,755	3,032	2,952	3,070
Prisoner litigation	25,464	30,459	30,979	33,216	29,424	27,384
Evidentiary hearings <sup>e</sup>	X	1,795	1,638	1,599	1,120	948
State habeas corpus	7,103	6,443	6,759	7,576	8,046	9,261
Federal habeas corpus	2,542	2,795	2,695	3,562	3,778	4,024
Civil rights	15,819	19,426	19,887	20,479	16,480	13,151
Civil consent	5,903	7,835	8,967	9,948	10,081	10,339
Without trial	4,914	6,092	7,371	8,029	8,318	8,791
Jury trial	550	912	813	955	964	892
Non-jury trial	439	831	783	964	799	656

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1988 and 1994 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1995, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1994, category includes contempt proceedings and other hearings.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1994, category includes hearings for mental competency.

<sup>c</sup>Includes settlement conferences.

<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1994, category includes fee applications and summary jury trials.

<sup>e</sup>Prior to 1994, evidentiary hearings were included in the totals for State habeas corpus, Federal habeas corpus, and civil rights.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1998* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1999), pp. 78, 79.

Table 1.48

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	5 5	6 6	Circuit courts	131
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	32 <sup>c</sup>
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior courts	132
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	9	8	Chancery/Probate courts and Circuit courts	104 <sup>d</sup> (d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789 <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District courts	111 <sup>f</sup>
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	174
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	17
							Court of Chancery	5
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit courts	455
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Superior courts	169
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit courts	27 <sup>g</sup>
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	37 <sup>h</sup>
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	42 <sup>j</sup>	10	Circuit courts	492 <sup>j</sup>
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>l</sup>	Court of Appeals	15 <sup>m</sup>	10 <sup>l</sup>	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	273
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	348
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149 <sup>n</sup>
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	93
Louisiana	Supreme Court	8	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	214 <sup>o</sup>
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior courts	16
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	132
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial courts	341
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit courts	210
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	252
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	10	4	Circuit courts	48
							Circuit courts	40
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134 <sup>p</sup>
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 <sup>q</sup>
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6 <sup>r</sup>	Court of Appeals	6	6 <sup>r</sup>	District courts	51
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	46
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior courts	29 <sup>s</sup>
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 <sup>t</sup>	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 <sup>t</sup>	Superior courts	372 <sup>u</sup>
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	69
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 <sup>w</sup>	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	51	5 <sup>w</sup>	Supreme courts and County courts	457
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 <sup>w</sup>		
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior courts	95 <sup>x</sup>
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	46
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Courts of Common Pleas	369
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	71 <sup>y</sup>
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6					
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	93
							Tax court	1
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of Common Pleas	366
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior courts	22
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit courts	43 <sup>z</sup>
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36 <sup>aa</sup>
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33
				Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit courts	77
							Criminal courts	29
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	80	6	District courts	395
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6					
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>ab</sup>	Court of Appeals	7	10 <sup>ab</sup>	District courts	68 <sup>ac</sup>
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31 <sup>ad</sup>
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	144
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	20	6	Superior courts	161
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	62
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit courts	233
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior courts	59
American Samoa	High Court	8 <sup>ae</sup>	(af)	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	295

See notes on next page.



Table 1.48

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

<sup>a</sup>Number includes chief justice.

<sup>b</sup>Initial term may be shorter.

<sup>c</sup>Plus five masters.

<sup>d</sup>There are 31 circuit court judges who serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court consists of 33 judges who serve 6-year terms. Forty additional judges serve both circuit and chancery courts.

<sup>e</sup>Plus 136 commissioners and 39 referees.

<sup>f</sup>Plus four magistrates.

<sup>g</sup>Plus 15 district family judges.

<sup>h</sup>Plus 81 full-time magistrate/judges.

<sup>i</sup>Plus 10 supplemental judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 322 associate judges and 50 permissive associate judges.

<sup>k</sup>Associate judges, 4 years.

<sup>l</sup>2 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>m</sup>Plus one tax court judge.

<sup>n</sup>Plus 69 district magistrates.

<sup>o</sup>Plus seven commissioners.

<sup>p</sup>Plus 175 associate circuit judges.

<sup>q</sup>Plus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

<sup>r</sup>More than 3 years for first election and every 6 years thereafter.

<sup>s</sup>Plus 11 full-time marital masters.

<sup>t</sup>Followed by tenure.

<sup>u</sup>Plus 21 surrogates.

<sup>v</sup>On reapportionment until age 70.

<sup>w</sup>Court of Appeals may be reappointed to age 70; after which they must go through a recertification process and maybe reappointed for three 2-year terms; intermediate appellate courts are appointed to 5 years or duration; general trial courts, 14 years for Supreme Court and 10 years for county courts.

<sup>x</sup>Plus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.

<sup>y</sup>Plus 77 associate judges and 73 special judges.

<sup>z</sup>Plus 20 masters-in-equity.

<sup>aa</sup>Plus 11 law magistrates, 4 part-time law magistrates, 89 full-time clerk magistrates, and 51 part-time clerk magistrates.

<sup>ab</sup>3 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>ac</sup>Plus 6 domestic court commissioners.

<sup>ad</sup>District and Superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

<sup>ae</sup>Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

<sup>af</sup>For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1998-99* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1998), pp. 129-132. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.49

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
			In State		In district							
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		1	25	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Alaska	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>					10 <sup>d</sup>	5	(g,h)	(g,h)
Arizona			10 <sup>d</sup>	5	(e,f)	1	30	30	10 <sup>d</sup>	(i,j)	(g)	(g)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	10 <sup>f</sup>	10 <sup>f</sup>		
California												
Colorado			(f)			(f)			5	5	(h)	(h)
Connecticut							18	18	10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(i)	(i)		
Florida			(f)	(f)	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			10	5	(h)	(h)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y <sup>k</sup>	3 <sup>b</sup>				30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y <sup>b,k</sup>	Y <sup>b,k</sup>					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(f)	30	30	10	10		
Illinois	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			10 <sup>j</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Iowa									Y <sup>k</sup>			
Kansas						Y <sup>k</sup>	30	30	Y <sup>k,j</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2			5	5		
Maine									(i)	(i)	(g)	(g)
Maryland			5 <sup>b,f</sup>	5 <sup>b,f</sup>	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	(g)	(g)
Michigan			(f)		(f)	(f)			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	(h)	(h)
Minnesota									Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Mississippi			5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(f)	(f)	Y <sup>k</sup>	1	30	30	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	30	30	5 <sup>j</sup>	5 <sup>j</sup>		
Nevada			2 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>f</sup>			25	25	Y <sup>k</sup>			
New Hampshire											(m)	(m)
New Jersey				(n)		(n)			10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y <sup>k</sup>	35	35	10 <sup>i,j</sup>	6 <sup>i,j</sup>		
New York			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			18	18	10	10		
North Carolina						Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Ohio				Y <sup>k</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			6 <sup>j</sup>	6 <sup>j</sup>	(h)	(h)
Oklahoma			(f)		(f)	(f)	30		5 <sup>j</sup>	4 <sup>j</sup>		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(f)	1			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 <sup>b</sup>	1 <sup>b</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>			26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Tennessee			5 <sup>b</sup>	5		1	35 <sup>o</sup>	30	Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(e)	2	35		Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Utah	Y	Y	5 <sup>p</sup>	3		Y <sup>k</sup>	30 <sup>q</sup>	25	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Vermont			5	5					Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Virginia			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y <sup>k,r</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
West Virginia			5	Y <sup>k</sup>			30	30	10 <sup>j</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Wisconsin			(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	9 <sup>j</sup>	(i)		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(t)	(t)			5 <sup>j</sup>	5 <sup>j</sup>		(u)
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30		(i)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5					25	10	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.49

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.48. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts. In the table, "Y" indicates that the requirement applies.

<sup>a</sup>Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

<sup>b</sup>Citizen of the State.

<sup>c</sup>Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.

<sup>d</sup>For court of appeals, 5 years.

<sup>e</sup>For court of appeals judges only.

<sup>f</sup>Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

<sup>g</sup>Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge.

<sup>h</sup>Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 70 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.

<sup>i</sup>Learned in law.

<sup>j</sup>Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior, or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.

<sup>k</sup>Length of time not specified.

<sup>l</sup>6 months.

<sup>m</sup>Record of birth is required.

<sup>n</sup>There are 260 restricted superior court judgeships that require residence within the county at time of appointment and reappointment. There are 144 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the Chief Justice.

<sup>o</sup>30 years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

<sup>p</sup>Supreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

<sup>q</sup>Supreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

<sup>r</sup>For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

<sup>s</sup>10 days.

<sup>t</sup>90 days.

<sup>u</sup>Superior court judges must also have 5 years of legal government practice or serve as law school faculty.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1998-99* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1998), pp. 133, 134. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.50

**Salaries of judges of highest, appellate, and general trial courts, and date of last salary change**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of July 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$124,950	\$123,784	\$84,564 <sup>a</sup>	10/1/98
Alaska	112,224	106,020	103,776	7/1/98
Arizona	114,257	111,536	108,816	1/5/98
Arkansas	110,993	107,484	103,967	7/1/98
California	135,018	126,580	110,612	7/1/98
Colorado	94,000	89,500	85,000	7/1/97
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	117,610	109,359	104,469	10/1/98
Delaware	125,200	X	119,200	7/1/98
Florida	141,131	127,019	113,833	10/1/98
Georgia	129,283	128,463	110,772 <sup>a</sup>	10/1/98
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90
Idaho	90,791	89,791	85,095	7/1/98
Illinois	138,049	129,928	119,226	7/1/98
Indiana	115,000	110,000	90,000	8/1/97
Iowa	106,700	102,600	97,600	7/1/98
Kansas	100,349	96,766	87,238	6/14/98
Kentucky	103,740	99,505	95,271	7/1/98
Louisiana	103,336	97,928	92,520	7/1/97
Maine	96,000	X	90,000	7/1/98
Maryland	118,575	111,575	107,775	7/1/98
Massachusetts	118,503	109,659	105,281	7/1/98
Michigan	124,770	114,788	109,257	1/1/98
Minnesota	104,626	98,585	92,544	7/1/98
Mississippi	98,300	91,500	88,700	7/1/97
Missouri	114,348	106,797	98,947	7/1/98
Montana	77,092	X	72,042	7/1/97
Nebraska	101,648	90,148	94,025	7/1/98
Nevada	85,000	X	79,000 <sup>b</sup>	1/6/97
New Hampshire	100,404	X	94,128	7/1/98
New Jersey	132,250	124,200	115,000	1/10/96
New Mexico	83,593	79,413	75,443	7/1/96
New York	125,000	119,000	113,000	10/1/94
North Carolina <sup>b</sup>	107,463	102,985	97,388	7/1/98
North Dakota	82,164	X	75,824	7/1/98
Ohio	110,550	102,950	94,700	7/1/98
Oklahoma	97,807	93,530	88,511	1/1/98
Oregon	93,600	91,500	85,300	7/1/97
Pennsylvania	125,936	121,992	109,372	1/1/98
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	114,638	X	103,212	7/5/98
South Carolina	109,380	106,645	103,911	7/1/98
South Dakota	85,176	X	79,560	7/1/98
Tennessee	110,304	105,168	100,632	7/1/98
Texas	113,000	107,350	101,700 <sup>a</sup>	9/1/98
Utah	102,950	98,300	93,600	7/1/98
Vermont	90,584	X	86,046	7/5/98
Virginia	120,802	114,763	112,145	11/25/98
Washington	112,078	106,537	100,995	9/1/97
West Virginia	85,000	X	80,000	1/1/95
Wisconsin	112,318	105,960	99,961	8/1/98
Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	10/1/94
National average	107,905	106,395	96,475	X
District of Columbia	145,500	X	136,700	1/1/98
Federal system	167,900	145,000	136,700	1/1/98
American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Guam	126,000	X	100,000	12/1/94
Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/1/93
Puerto Rico	100,000	90,000	65,000	7/1/98
Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93

Note: The salaries reported for the highest courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest courts and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 39 States that have such courts.

<sup>a</sup>Median salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which and below which 50% of the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

<sup>b</sup>The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Spring 1999), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.51

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**

By State, as of July 1999

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>d</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>d</sup>	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor <sup>f</sup>	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio <sup>g</sup>	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>h</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>i</sup>	10 years	Reelected by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas <sup>h</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Retained by vote in general assembly	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Reelected by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.51

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**

By State, as of July 1999--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60% and New Mexico which requires 57%. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor generally makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>The judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

<sup>c</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>d</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>e</sup>The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

<sup>f</sup>Subject to approval of an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>g</sup>Ohio's primary elections are partisan, but in general elections, party affiliations are not listed on the ballot.

<sup>h</sup>Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>i</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission was established on July 1, 1997. The commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, **Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions**, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States**

As of July 1999

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio <sup>d</sup>	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania <sup>e</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.51. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction, and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.<sup>d</sup>Ohio's primary elections are partisan, but in general elections, party affiliations are not listed on the ballot.<sup>e</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts: the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.<sup>f</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission was established on July 1, 1997. The commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of July 1999

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>Alabama</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u> Superior court <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>California</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election or gubernatorial appointment <sup>c</sup>	6 years	Nonpartisan election <sup>d</sup>	6
<u>Colorado</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
<u>Delaware</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
<u>District of Columbia</u> Superior Court <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
<u>Florida</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u> Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u> Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6
<u>Iowa</u> Superior court	Partisan election <sup>h</sup>	6 years <sup>i</sup>	Partisan election <sup>j</sup>	6
<u>Iowa</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u> District court	Nominating commission <sup>k</sup>	Until next general election	Retention election <sup>l</sup>	4
<u>Kentucky</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> District court	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	6
<u>Maine</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
<u>Maryland</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u> Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Mississippi</u> Chancery court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u> Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>n</sup>	6 years <sup>o</sup>	Partisan election <sup>p</sup>	6
<u>Montana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
<u>Nebraska</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor <sup>q</sup>	To age 70	X	X
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.53

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of July 1999--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> <sup>f</sup> Superior court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> <sup>g</sup> Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission <sup>h</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.51. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Counties with populations less than 250,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

<sup>c</sup>Local electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

<sup>d</sup>Judge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

<sup>e</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>f</sup>Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

<sup>g</sup>In Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

<sup>h</sup>A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

<sup>i</sup>In Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

<sup>j</sup>Nonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

<sup>k</sup>Seventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

<sup>l</sup>Fourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

<sup>m</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>n</sup>Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

<sup>o</sup>An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

<sup>p</sup>Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

<sup>q</sup>Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>r</sup>In addition, a small number of special judges of superior court are appointed by the governor for terms of varying length.

<sup>s</sup>Ohio's primary elections are partisan, but in general elections, party affiliations are not listed on the ballot.

<sup>t</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission was established on July 1, 1997. The commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.54

**Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations**

By State, 1996-97

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants, secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount <sup>a</sup>	Judges subject to jurisdiction
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	3	1	0	0	1	1	\$175,411	645
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	225,400 <sup>c</sup>	62
Arizona	4	1	0	1	1	1	312,000	444
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	289,176	400 <sup>d</sup>
California	25	1	14	0	8	2	3,010,000	1,580
Colorado	2	1	0	0	1	0	108,000	284
Connecticut	2	1	0	(e)	1	0	191,263 <sup>f</sup>	271
Delaware <sup>g</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	112
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	120,004 <sup>h</sup>	89
Florida	4	1	2	0	1	NA	458,888	789
Georgia	3	1	0	1	1	0	166,000	1,800 <sup>d</sup>
Hawaii	8	0	0	0	1	7 <sup>i</sup>	70,882	117
Idaho	2	1	0	0	1	0	109,300	120
Illinois	5	1	0	2	2	0	548,300	914
Kansas	5	1	1	2	1	0	38,032 <sup>j</sup>	500 <sup>k</sup>
Kentucky	5	1	1	2	1	0	93,986	404
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	40,000	68 <sup>k</sup>
Michigan	7	1	3	0	3	0	920,600	1,077 <sup>k</sup>
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	258,000	359
Mississippi	5	1	1	1	2	0	321,478	700
Missouri	3	1	0	0	2	0	190,581	650
Nebraska	3	1	0	0	2	0	15,000 <sup>f</sup>	137
Nevada	2	1	0	0	1	0	318,081	149
New Hampshire	3	1	0	0	2	0	15,000 <sup>j</sup>	240
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	175,000	825
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	180,832	NA
New York	21	1	7	4	7	2	1,736,500	3,500
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	105,270	317
North Dakota <sup>m</sup>	4	0	2	0	2	0	248,000	125
Ohio	13	1	4	1	5	2	1,215,278	1,125
Oklahoma	2	1	0	0	1	0	250,000 <sup>n</sup>	600 <sup>d</sup>
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	50,996 <sup>c</sup>	500 <sup>d</sup>
Pennsylvania	9	2	2	2	2	1	838,000	1,000 <sup>d</sup>
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	84,473	134 <sup>d</sup>
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	500,633 <sup>j</sup>	775
South Dakota <sup>e</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	29,539	57
Tennessee	5	1	1	0	1	2	100,000	590
Texas	16	1	8	0	5	2	690,793	3,500 <sup>d</sup>
Utah	3	1	0	2	0	0	211,000	233
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	392,083	819
Washington	6	1	0	2	2	1	681,120	406 <sup>d</sup>
West Virginia <sup>o</sup>	7	2	0	5	0	0	(l)	342
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	199,300	850
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	75,283	130 <sup>d</sup>

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations typically are State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

Judicial conduct organizations use different reporting periods. Many of the figures are for calendar year 1997. Other reporting periods are: 9/96 to 8/97 for Texas; 8/97 to 8/98 for Tennessee; 9/96 to 9/97 for New Jersey; 1/96 to 12/96 for Maine, Minnesota, Ohio; 7/97 to 6/98 for Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah; New Mexico; 7/96 to 6/97 for Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Washington, Florida; 10/96 to 9/97 for Alabama, District of Columbia.

<sup>a</sup>Cross-jurisdiction comparisons of budgets should be done with caution. Some judicial conduct organizations have their offices in private buildings and must pay rent, while other organizations are located in State buildings and incur no rental expense. The budgets of some judicial conduct organizations include all salaries of their personnel, while other organizations receive personnel support from State agencies.

<sup>b</sup>Alabama has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the first tier.

<sup>c</sup>The commission may request additional funds for litigation, investigations, or hearings.

<sup>d</sup>Approximate.

<sup>e</sup>Personnel are hired as needed.

<sup>f</sup>Does not include litigation costs. In most cases, these costs are borne by the State attorney general's office.

<sup>g</sup>The Court on the Judiciary does not have a budget or staff. The supreme court designates a clerk and may designate one or more deputy clerks, who have powers prescribed by the court. At the time of the survey, a staff attorney with the supreme court was designated as the clerk.

<sup>h</sup>The budget of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure also covers the costs for its evaluation of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

<sup>i</sup>The seven members of the Commission on Judicial Conduct perform many staff functions.

<sup>j</sup>Includes litigation costs only and does not accurately reflect the dollars spent operating the Commission on Judicial Qualifications each year. Staff salaries, office space, telephone, copying, and faxing are absorbed in the appellate clerk's budget. If these items were included, the budget would exceed \$150,000.

<sup>k</sup>In addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over certain other court personnel, such as retired judges and pro tem judges.

<sup>l</sup>The budget is part of the supreme court budget.

<sup>m</sup>Staff and budget are shared by the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court.

<sup>n</sup>Does not include litigation costs.

<sup>o</sup>West Virginia has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Investigation Commission, the first tier.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Winter 1999), pp. 4, 5, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.55

**Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

Fiscal years 1988-98

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,559	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,039	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,869	40,238	3.8
1995	960	10,585	208,625	19.7	55,378	5.2	25,202	42,866	4.0
1996	1,160	10,121	199,844	19.7	52,911	5.2	26,728	45,267	4.5
1997	1,352	9,764	193,805	19.8	51,603	5.3	28,925	47,461	4.9
1998	924	10,344	205,043	19.8	55,460	5.4	34,424	54,525	5.3

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the Government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1992*, p. 75; *1997*, p. 63 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1998* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1999), p. 77. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56

**Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

1977-98

	Total jurors available							Jury trial days						Juror Usage Index
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving, or challenged <sup>a</sup>		Total	Criminal		Civil			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4%	90,693	15.5%	140,489	24.1%	29,875	16,945	56.7%	12,930	43.3%	19.6	
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.5	
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.6	
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.8	
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.2	
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.9	
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.0	
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.9	
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.8	
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.8	
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.5	
1988	762,083	502,213	65.9	134,127	17.6	125,744	16.5	44,324	19,990	45.1	24,334	54.9	17.2	
1989	814,322	525,238	64.5	146,578	18.0	142,506	17.5	45,403	24,154	53.2	21,249	46.8	17.9	
1990	828,527	540,200	65.2	150,792	18.2	137,535	16.6	46,194	23,005	49.8	23,189	50.2	17.9	
1991	855,175	550,733	64.4	159,062	18.6	145,380	17.0	46,563	24,772	53.2	21,791	46.8	18.4	
1992	887,234	570,878	64.3	166,082	18.7	150,274	16.9	48,368	25,248	52.2	23,120	47.8	18.3	
1993	861,160	553,726	64.3	162,759	18.9	144,675	16.8	46,646	24,629	52.8	22,017	47.2	18.5	
1994	788,066	514,607	65.3	145,792	18.5	127,667	16.2	45,060	20,592	45.7	24,468	54.3	17.5	
1995	774,978	491,336	63.4	144,921	18.7	123,222	15.9	43,219	21,177	49.0	22,042	51.0	17.9	
1996	778,170	499,585	64.2	147,074	18.9	131,511	16.9	43,133	19,884	46.1	23,249	53.9	18.0	
1997	749,613	485,749	64.8	143,926	19.2	119,938	16.0	41,903	18,773	44.8	23,130	55.2	17.9	
1998	718,778	457,143	63.6	140,162	19.5	121,473	16.9	39,521	17,666	44.7	21,855	55.3	18.2	

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1998 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

<sup>a</sup>Includes jurors in travel status.

<sup>b</sup>Each juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 574; *1981*, p. 6; *1986*, p. 23; *1998*, p. 76 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991*, p. 98; *1996*, p. 69; *1997*, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.57

**Jury fees in State and Federal courts**

By jurisdiction, 1999

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 <sup>a</sup>	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00 <sup>o</sup>
Alaska	12.50 <sup>b,c</sup>	Nebraska	20.00
Arizona	12.00 <sup>d</sup>	Nevada	9.00 <sup>p</sup>
Arkansas	5.00 <sup>e</sup>	New Hampshire	10.00 <sup>b</sup>
California	5.00 <sup>f</sup>	New Jersey	5.00
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(q)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(r)
Delaware	15.00	North Carolina	12.00 <sup>s</sup>
District of Columbia	30.00 <sup>j</sup>	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	(j)	Ohio	10.00 <sup>k,t</sup>
Georgia	5.00 <sup>k</sup>	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	30.00	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	10.00 <sup>b</sup>	Pennsylvania	(u)
Illinois	4.00 <sup>k</sup>	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	7.50 <sup>j</sup>	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 <sup>k,v</sup>
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	12.50	Texas	6.00 <sup>k,w</sup>
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	17.00
Maine	10.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	15.00 <sup>k,m</sup>	Virginia	30.00
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 <sup>k</sup>
Michigan	7.50 <sup>b</sup>	West Virginia	15.00
Minnesota	30.00 <sup>n</sup>	Wisconsin	8.00 <sup>b,k</sup>
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	30.00 <sup>x</sup>

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

<sup>a</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

<sup>b</sup>Half-day rate.

<sup>c</sup>Anchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day after the first day.

<sup>d</sup>No fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>e</sup>\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>f</sup>Fees vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day.

<sup>g</sup>No fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

<sup>h</sup>No fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

<sup>i</sup>No fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>j</sup>If employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>k</sup>Fees vary among counties.

<sup>l</sup>\$17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>m</sup>Provided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.

<sup>n</sup>Child care expenses available.

<sup>o</sup>\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>p</sup>\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service. \$9.00 per day if not sworn.

<sup>q</sup>\$5.15 per hour, established by minimum wage law.

<sup>r</sup>If employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$40.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$40.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$40.00 per day from day 1.

<sup>s</sup>\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

<sup>t</sup>County commission shall fix the compensation not to exceed \$40.00. After 10 days of actual service compensation to be one and a half times the daily rate--minimum of \$15.00. Maximum may be set by county not to exceed twice the daily rate for service of less than 10 days.

<sup>u</sup>\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>v</sup>\$40.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>w</sup>\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>x</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.58

**Drug courts**

By stage of development, United States, as of June 1, 1998

Stage of development	Number
Total	430
Drug courts operating	264
For at least 2 years	124
Less than 2 years	140
Drug courts about to become operational	2
Drug courts being planned	151
Jurisdictions exploring the feasibility of a drug court program	13

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project at American University. The project is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Courts Program Office. Drug courts are now operating or being planned in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and two Federal jurisdictions, including more than 15 Native American Tribal Courts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Courts Program Office, *Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts*, NCJ-171140 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 8.

Table 1.59

**Investigative reports by Federal probation officers**

By type of investigation, 1983-98

Type of investigation	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	125,613	136,377	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956	169,113	173,054	172,806	186,776
Presentence investigation <sup>a</sup>	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434	43,151	48,372	52,174	57,794
Collateral investigation for another district	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663	33,293	33,589	34,961	39,461
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729	2,217	3,290	NA	NA
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607	7,026	6,590	6,088	5,773
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014	26,629	26,759	29,847	29,701
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677	15,425	16,550	18,362	20,524
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594	7,850	7,142	6,545	6,686
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437	9,573	8,792	5,151	5,463
Supervision reports	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823	22,105	20,473	18,477	20,355
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978	1,844	1,497	1,201	1,019
Bail interviews	5,321	13,829	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation—either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)—and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. As of 1987, the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1997, category includes postsentence investigations for institutions.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1986, p. 45; 1998, p. 40 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1984, p. 20; 1988, p. 42; 1990, p. 29, Table 18; 1992, p. 87, Table 19; 1994, p. 21; 1996, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.60

**Number and type of State and Federal correctional facilities**By region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1995<sup>a</sup>

Region and jurisdiction	All facilities		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
United States, total	1,287	1,500	1,037	1,196	250	304
Federal	80	125	80	112	0	13
State	1,207	1,375	957	1,084	250	291
Northeast	182	204	151	170	31	34
Connecticut	20	23	20	23	0	0
Maine	7	9	5	6	2	3
Massachusetts	20	21	16	18	4	3
New Hampshire	5	6	3	4	2	2
New Jersey	25	25	23	24	2	1
New York	62	68	57	59	5	9
Pennsylvania	30	37	15	22	15	15
Rhode Island	7	7	6	6	1	1
Vermont	6	8	6	8	0	0
Midwest	255	275	196	212	59	63
Illinois	39	43	30	32	9	11
Indiana	23	23	18	20	5	3
Iowa	24	29	8	8	16	21
Kansas	16	9	15	8	1	1
Michigan	67	73	49	56	18	17
Minnesota	9	8	8	8	1	0
Missouri	17	22	15	20	2	2
Nebraska	7	9	5	8	2	1
North Dakota	2	1	2	1	0	0
Ohio	22	28	22	28	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	2	2	0	0
Wisconsin	27	28	22	21	5	7
South	534	629	426	502	108	127
Alabama	28	31	18	19	10	12
Arkansas	13	15	9	10	4	5
Delaware	8	8	6	6	2	2
District of Columbia	11	15	7	8	4	7
Florida	100	98	54	66	46	32
Georgia	32	43	27	38	5	5
Kentucky	15	23	15	17	0	6
Louisiana	20	17	12	12	8	5
Maryland	21	27	17	21	4	6
Mississippi	24	22	19	3	5	19
North Carolina	91	93	86	84	5	9
Oklahoma	23	40	23	35	0	5
South Carolina	32	32	23	24	9	8
Tennessee	18	20	18	18	0	2
Texas	43	92	42	92	1	0
Virginia	48	44	46	42	2	2
West Virginia	7	9	4	7	3	2
West	236	267	184	200	52	67
Alaska	13	20	13	16	0	4
Arizona	20	19	18	19	2	0
California	100	102	67	70	33	32
Colorado	14	20	13	20	1	0
Hawaii	10	8	8	8	2	0
Idaho	7	10	5	6	2	4
Montana	5	8	4	3	1	5
Nevada	17	18	15	16	2	2
New Mexico	11	8	9	7	2	1
Oregon	11	12	11	12	0	0
Utah	8	9	2	4	6	5
Washington	16	29	15	15	1	14
Wyoming	4	4	4	4	0	0

Note: The Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities counts State, Federal, and private facilities that have custody over adults sentenced to confinement. It includes prisons, penitentiaries, boot camps, prison farms, reception, diagnostic and classification centers, road camps, forestry and conservation camps, youthful offender facilities (except in California), vocational training facilities, prison hospitals, drug and alcohol treatment facilities, and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Census excludes privately operated facilities that are not predominantly for State or Federal inmates, military facilities, Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities, Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities, U.S. Marshals Service facilities, and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as "community-based" if 50% or more of the inmates were regularly permitted to depart from the facility unaccompanied to work, study, or participate in rehabilitation programs. Halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease centers are all considered community-based facilities. Correctional facilities were classified as "confinement" if less than 50% of their inmates were regularly permitted to depart the facility unaccompanied. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 4](#).

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1990 are reported for June 29; data for 1995 are reported for June 30.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.2.

Table 1.61

**Design and rated capacities, and respective percent occupied, of State correctional facilities**

By region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Design capacity		Percent of design capacity occupied		Rated capacity		Percent of rated capacity occupied	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
United States, total	541,568	585,051	122%	133%	650,600	909,908	101%	103%
Northeast	92,700	119,379	127	126	109,448	141,157	108	107
Connecticut	7,158	12,788	134	115	9,275	15,466	103	95
Maine	1,287	1,528	117	96	1,311	1,452	115	101
Massachusetts	5,454	7,334	152	147	6,299	9,173	132	117
New Hampshire	897	1,757	161	125	1,049	1,769	137	124
New Jersey	14,867	14,056	113	138	16,189	14,244	103	136
New York	46,955	52,885	120	130	56,406	66,815	100	103
Pennsylvania	13,706	24,485	152	121	16,353	27,587	127	108
Rhode Island	1,790	3,561	137	86	1,790	3,599	137	85
Vermont	586	985	138	105	776	1,052	104	98
Midwest	114,846	115,513	123	149	134,106	154,320	106	122
Illinois	20,949	22,243	128	166	23,409	26,424	114	140
Indiana	12,871	NA	98	X	13,701	12,512	92	116
Iowa	3,674	4,499	123	150	4,520	6,341	100	106
Kansas	5,312	6,835	104	100	5,312	6,835	104	100
Michigan	26,885	30,986	118	130	30,979	41,326	103	98
Minnesota	2,840	4,319	114	108	3,299	4,319	98	108
Missouri	11,304	11,992	129	153	15,033	18,650	97	98
Nebraska	1,661	2,119	144	136	1,819	2,334	131	123
North Dakota	575	637	97	106	575	637	97	106
Ohio	22,489	24,780	141	177	28,766	24,780	111	177
South Dakota	1,109	NA	112	X	1,252	1,516	100	124
Wisconsin	5,177	7,103	130	147	5,441	8,646	124	120
South	229,126	205,793	111	124	262,286	416,591	97	96
Alabama	12,825	14,236	97	126	12,825	18,248	97	98
Arkansas	6,530	8,044	99	103	6,530	8,044	99	103
Delaware	2,968	3,279	116	141	3,526	4,561	98	101
District of Columbia	5,633	7,362	129	118	7,411	8,751	98	99
Florida	32,668	51,696	130	120	47,069	67,879	90	91
Georgia	17,399	NA	107	X	19,676	29,677	94	101
Kentucky	6,559	9,374	105	106	7,280	10,374	95	96
Louisiana	13,917	13,250	100	122	14,142	16,861	99	96
Maryland	10,877	14,163	157	148	15,640	19,670	109	106
Mississippi	7,363	8,263	93	116	7,363	9,982	93	96
North Carolina	17,125	22,985	107	111	18,996	27,488	97	93
Oklahoma	6,123	10,791	171	137	9,439	14,684	111	101
South Carolina	12,538	14,323	120	128	15,669	17,717	96	104
Tennessee	7,616	11,006	109	118	9,229	13,223	90	98
Texas	53,465	NA	93	X	51,971	124,657	96	94
Virginia	13,898	14,882	105	152	13,898	22,497	105	101
West Virginia	1,622	2,119	96	103	1,622	2,278	96	96
West	104,896	144,386	139	140	144,760	197,840	101	102
Alaska	2,472	3,128	98	100	2,580	3,325	94	94
Arizona	13,889	19,800	100	107	14,641	21,249	95	100
California	56,323	78,389	164	161	92,075	123,559	101	102
Colorado	4,526	6,633	124	122	4,992	8,464	112	96
Hawaii	2,178	1,750	118	189	2,552	2,646	101	125
Idaho	1,531	2,118	115	137	1,781	2,626	99	110
Montana	888	1,278	143	132	898	1,274	142	132
Nevada	5,126	5,338	110	137	5,934	7,080	95	103
New Mexico	3,025	3,854	103	104	3,179	4,137	98	97
Oregon	5,339	6,011	112	124	5,339	7,728	112	96
Utah	3,036	3,710	92	102	3,029	3,695	92	103
Washington	5,766	11,374	122	100	6,712	11,080	105	103
Wyoming	797	1,003	137	115	1,048	977	104	118

Note: See Note, table 1.60. A number of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities to reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. "Design capacity" is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility. "Rated capacity" is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Percent of capacity occupied is determined by dividing the number of inmates housed on the day of the census by the reported capacity. Percent of capacity occupied is based on the midyear populations from facilities that reported capacity levels. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.7.

Table 1.62

**Employees in State and Federal correctional facilities**

By occupational category, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	All employees <sup>a</sup>	Ad-ministrative	Custody/ security	Clerical	Educational	Professional/ technical	Maintenance/ food service	Other staff
United States, total	347,320	9,509	220,892	27,383	11,020	45,291	23,605	9,620
Federal	25,379	1,529	10,348	2,266	1,164	4,604	3,014	2,454
State	321,941	7,980	210,544	25,117	9,856	40,687	20,591	7,166
Northeast	63,108	1,365	42,115	5,283	2,303	7,196	4,084	762
Connecticut	5,886	105	4,202	311	231	817	216	4
Maine	951	32	595	65	42	94	106	17
Massachusetts	4,966	240	3,386	238	140	651	265	46
New Hampshire	1,069	35	679	67	59	123	46	60
New Jersey	7,274	131	5,089	530	250	643	518	113
New York	30,516	470	20,657	2,989	1,262	2,970	1,779	389
Pennsylvania	10,757	329	6,108	1,044	285	1,776	1,082	133
Rhode Island	1,104	13	924	13	13	80	61	0
Vermont	585	10	475	26	21	42	11	0
Midwest	64,205	2,226	40,728	5,186	2,132	7,412	5,400	1,121
Illinois	12,741	363	8,068	1,080	590	1,425	913	302
Indiana	6,387	231	3,818	617	162	763	672	124
Iowa	2,440	111	1,507	173	64	312	216	57
Kansas	3,072	119	1,775	367	78	467	266	0
Michigan	14,186	444	9,627	1,040	410	1,351	1,124	190
Minnesota	2,606	33	1,625	321	59	276	292	0
Missouri	5,423	139	3,349	386	185	681	494	189
Nebraska	1,214	37	743	89	26	179	110	30
North Dakota	240	13	132	18	11	46	18	2
Ohio	11,411	588	7,257	721	334	1,380	963	168
South Dakota	562	36	311	32	26	82	60	15
Wisconsin	3,923	112	2,516	342	187	450	272	44
South	134,799	3,011	90,543	8,608	3,375	19,910	6,105	3,247
Alabama	3,263	69	2,400	247	48	319	142	38
Arkansas	2,293	32	1,843	152	59	140	67	0
Delaware	1,266	27	868	71	33	195	66	6
District of Columbia	2,849	57	1,984	88	93	333	161	133
Florida	21,049	689	14,726	1,701	427	2,557	742	207
Georgia	10,538	50	7,420	661	240	1,406	645	116
Kentucky	3,233	141	2,122	215	149	323	205	78
Louisiana	5,493	102	4,413	250	58	438	143	89
Maryland	7,149	84	5,080	400	200	734	539	112
Mississippi	2,930	67	2,169	272	68	267	66	21
North Carolina	12,491	297	9,051	594	286	1,469	670	124
Oklahoma	3,846	357	2,139	410	144	383	295	118
South Carolina	5,602	223	3,615	310	157	951	171	175
Tennessee	5,305	255	3,191	401	216	696	346	200
Texas	38,056	338	23,011	2,189	1,137	8,686	1,188	1,507
Virginia	8,422	152	5,994	541	1	832	590	312
West Virginia	1,014	71	517	106	59	181	69	11
West	59,829	1,378	37,158	6,040	2,046	6,169	5,002	2,036
Alaska	1,272	54	870	71	19	142	93	23
Arizona	6,806	142	5,034	463	127	523	381	136
California	32,700	523	19,439	4,267	1,227	3,148	2,860	1,236
Colorado	3,085	98	1,965	159	129	265	367	102
Hawaii	1,216	10	988	81	NA	73	64	0
Idaho	851	26	579	40	26	115	61	4
Montana	768	19	539	45	20	88	49	8
Nevada	1,661	21	1,087	47	0	342	73	91
New Mexico	2,162	107	1,421	106	100	166	121	141
Oregon	2,018	69	1,201	120	187	262	147	32
Utah	1,510	64	806	129	37	278	196	0
Washington	5,378	222	2,971	492	164	719	550	260
Wyoming	402	23	258	20	10	48	40	3

Note: See Note, table 1.60. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract employees. Excludes community volunteers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.19.



Table 1.63

**Employees in State and Federal correctional facilities**

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	All staff			Custody/security staff		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	347,320 <sup>a</sup>	246,581	100,659	220,892	179,035	41,857
Federal	25,379	19,169	6,210	10,348	9,096	1,252
State	321,941 <sup>a</sup>	227,412	94,449	210,544	169,939	40,605
Northeast	63,108	49,696	13,412	42,115	38,196	3,919
Connecticut	5,886	4,437	1,449	4,202	3,526	676
Maine	951	781	170	595	558	37
Massachusetts	4,966	3,826	1,140	3,386	2,978	408
New Hampshire	1,069	835	234	679	609	70
New Jersey	7,274	5,541	1,733	5,089	4,411	678
New York	30,516	24,348	6,168	20,657	19,181	1,476
Pennsylvania	10,757	8,476	2,281	6,108	5,647	461
Rhode Island	1,104	969	135	924	854	70
Vermont	585	483	102	475	432	43
Midwest	64,205	45,410	18,795	40,728	33,017	7,711
Illinois	12,741	9,415	3,326	8,068	6,931	1,137
Indiana	6,387	4,423	1,964	3,818	2,981	837
Iowa	2,440	1,693	747	1,507	1,205	302
Kansas	3,072	2,116	956	1,775	1,514	261
Michigan	14,186	10,058	4,128	9,627	7,612	2,015
Minnesota	2,606	1,720	886	1,625	1,223	402
Missouri	5,423	3,824	1,599	3,349	2,784	565
Nebraska	1,214	877	337	743	595	148
North Dakota	240	165	75	132	108	24
Ohio	11,411	7,994	3,417	7,257	5,790	1,467
South Dakota	562	407	155	311	253	58
Wisconsin	3,923	2,718	1,205	2,516	2,021	495
South	134,799 <sup>a</sup>	90,120	44,599	90,543	68,681	21,862
Alabama	3,263	2,262	1,001	2,400	1,846	554
Arkansas	2,293	1,671	622	1,843	1,432	411
Delaware	1,266	937	329	868	746	122
District of Columbia	2,849	1,828	1,021	1,984	1,399	585
Florida	21,049	13,873	7,176	14,726	10,986	3,740
Georgia	10,538	7,366	3,172	7,420	5,839	1,581
Kentucky	3,233	2,323	910	2,122	1,740	382
Louisiana	5,493	3,904	1,589	4,413	3,426	987
Maryland	7,149	4,894	2,255	5,080	3,875	1,205
Mississippi	2,930	1,637	1,293	2,169	1,283	886
North Carolina	12,491	9,213	3,278	9,051	7,523	1,528
Oklahoma	3,846	2,700	1,146	2,139	1,775	364
South Carolina	5,602	3,567	2,035	3,615	2,578	1,037
Tennessee	5,305	3,403	1,902	3,191	2,378	813
Texas	38,056 <sup>a</sup>	24,123	13,853	23,011	16,827	6,184
Virginia	8,422	5,721	2,701	5,994	4,579	1,415
West Virginia	1,014	698	316	517	449	68
West	59,829	42,186	17,643	37,158	30,045	7,113
Alaska	1,272	898	374	870	686	184
Arizona	6,806	4,913	1,893	5,034	4,012	1,022
California	32,700	22,534	10,166	19,439	15,570	3,869
Colorado	3,085	2,299	786	1,965	1,606	359
Hawaii	1,216	981	235	988	860	128
Idaho	851	622	229	579	468	111
Montana	768	561	207	539	446	93
Nevada	1,661	1,267	394	1,087	912	175
New Mexico	2,162	1,686	476	1,421	1,248	173
Oregon	2,018	1,420	598	1,201	986	215
Utah	1,510	1,102	408	806	701	105
Washington	5,378	3,610	1,768	2,971	2,338	633
Wyoming	402	293	109	258	212	46

Note: See Note, table 1.60. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 80 employees of 1 private facility in Texas for which the sex of staff was not reported.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.20.

Table 1.64

**Private adult correctional facility management firms**

By capacity of facilities under contract, United States, December 1997 and May 1999

Management firm	Capacity of all facilities under contract <sup>a</sup>	
	1997	1999
Total	103,730	132,933
Alternative Programs, Inc.	340	340
Avalon Correctional Services, Inc. <sup>b</sup>	150	350
The Bobby Ross Group	2,825	464
CiviGenics, Inc.	3,563	3,343
Cornell Corrections, Inc.	3,882	7,638
Correctional Services Corporation	2,629	6,891
Corrections Corporation of America <sup>c</sup>	52,095	71,040
Correctional Systems, Inc.	170	272
The GRW Corporation	362	362
Management & Training Corporation	4,259	7,465
Maranatha Production Company	500	500
U.S. Corrections Corporation	5,259	NA
Wackenhut Corrections Corporation <sup>c,d</sup>	27,696	34,268

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States.

<sup>a</sup>Includes operational facilities, facilities under construction, and planned expansions of existing facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Formerly Avalon Community Services, Inc.

<sup>c</sup>Includes facilities under contract outside the continental United States.

<sup>d</sup>The Wackenhut Corrections Corporation did not respond to the survey; data were estimated by the Source.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Dianne Bolinger, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/11th.html> [June 26, 1998]; and <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [July 8, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65

**Number and rated capacity of private adult correctional facilities**

By jurisdiction, December 1997 and May 1999

Jurisdiction	Number of facilities		Rated capacity	
	1997	1999	1997	1999
Arizona	5	6	4,748	6,860
Arkansas	2	2	1,200	1,200
California	19	24	10,292	11,294
Colorado	8	9	3,444	4,644
District of Columbia	1	1	866	866
Florida	10	10	6,223	6,255
Georgia	3	7	1,566	9,457
Idaho	1	1	1,250	1,250
Illinois	1	NA	220	NA
Indiana	1	1	670	670
Kansas	2	2	529	529
Kentucky	4	4	1,973	2,631
Louisiana	2	2	2,948	2,948
Michigan	1	1	480	480
Minnesota	1	1	1,338	1,338
Mississippi	5	6	3,176	4,650
Missouri	2	2	660	660
Montana	NA	1	NA	512
Nevada	1	1	500	500
New Jersey	1	1	300	300
New Mexico	6	7	3,836	4,864
New York	1	1	200	200
North Carolina	2	2	2,000	2,112
Ohio	2	2	2,256	2,256
Oklahoma	6	8	7,068	9,716
Pennsylvania	1	2	1,200	2,200
Puerto Rico	4	4	3,000	3,000
Rhode Island	1	1	302	302
Tennessee	5	6	5,628	7,326
Texas	41	43	27,139	30,412
Utah	1	1	400	400
Virginia	1	1	1,500	1,500
Washington	1	1	150	150

Note: See Note, table 1.64. The geographical location of facilities does not necessarily indicate contracting decisions made by agencies in those jurisdictions. Some States are contracting for the housing of their prisoners in other jurisdictions. Some States are providing sites only for Federal facilities.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Dianne Bolinger, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/11th.html> [June 26, 1998]; and <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [July 8, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 1997

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1997 1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp <sup>a</sup>	
							Rated capacity	1997 1-day population count
<u>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</u>								
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	1,003	356		
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High/Administrative	Male	1,429	2,317	713	488	404
Beaumont (TX) <sup>b</sup>	1997	High	Male	700	672	305		
Florence (CO)	1996	High	Male	640	1,099	310		
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,201	1,609	557	398	287
Lewisburg (PA) <sup>c</sup>	1932	High	Male	809	1,164	548	352	265
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	980	1,583	508	276	299
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	485	328	363	310	294
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	741	1,207	510	340	326
<u>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</u>								
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	1,237	217		
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	839	1,115	301		
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	662	905	329	296	230
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	793	1,024	272	122	146
Beaumont Low (TX)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,514	232		
Beckley (WV)	1995	Medium	Male	1,152	1,115	349	384	269
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	506	865	256	144	150
Butner Low (NC)	1996	Low	Male	992	1,125	244		
Butner Medium (NC)	1976	Medium/Administrative	Male	513	738	367	296	266
Coleman Low (FL)	1996	Low	Male	1,536	1,568	203		
Coleman Medium (FL)	1996	Medium	Male	1,146	1,543	239		
Cumberland (MD)	1994	Medium	Male	768	966	305	256	291
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Female	508	859	307	178	205
Dublin (CA) <sup>d</sup>	1974	Low; Administrative <sup>e</sup>	Female; Male	810	994	272	299	257
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	820	1,109	424	216	231
Elkton (OH) <sup>b</sup>	1997	Low	Male	500	404	302	256	216
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	485	899	358	111	132
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	768	1,881	311	256	233
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium/Administrative	Male	751	1,097	349	65	74
Florence (CO)	1994	Medium	Male	744	1,154	357	512	384
Forrest City (AR) <sup>b</sup>	1997	Low	Male	1,400	1,321	303		
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	3,683	3,758	604		
Greenville (IL)	1994	Medium	Male	750	995	300	256	233
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	856	328	508	390
La Tuna (TX) <sup>f</sup>	1932	Low	Male	556	1,076	295	246	184
Lompoc (CA) <sup>c</sup>	1970	Low	Male	472	942	239	200	176
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	473	720	221	93	87
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	756	905	331	512	335
Marianna (FL) <sup>d</sup>	1988	Medium; High <sup>g</sup>	Male; Female	805	976	348	296	302
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	784	1,089	322	292	238
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	596	781	365	296	261
Miami (FL)	NA	Medium	Male	587	802	320	260	320
Milan (MI)	1933	Low/Administrative	Male	1,065	1,417	388		
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	935	638	195		
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	820	986	297		
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	665	997	320	100	100
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	586	1,021	340	156	155
Pekin (IL) <sup>d</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	752	1,073	311	256	294
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Low	Male	828	1,055	360	296	300
Phoenix (AZ) <sup>d</sup>	1985	Medium	Male	740	1,088	349	272	214
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,028	278		
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	421	741	178		
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	376	777	246		
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium/Administrative	Male	729	1,076	345	296	282
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low/Administrative	Male	866	1,137	292		
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium/Administrative	Male	923	1,438	379	512	455
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	644	837	343	296	370
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low; Adminstrative <sup>e</sup>	Female; Male	652	969	339		
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	452	869	318		
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Low	Male	749	1,235	316	220	402
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	784	1,034	309	256	306
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative <sup>h</sup>	Male; Both	392	772	237		
Waseca (MN)	1995	Low	Male	334	400	205		
Yazoo City (MS) <sup>b</sup>	1997	Low	Male	1,300	1,350	288		

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.66

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 1997--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1997 1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp <sup>a</sup>	
							Rated capacity	1997 1-day population count
<u>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</u>								
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	838	806	191		
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	567	643	121		
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	439	526	104		
Bryan (TX) <sup>c</sup>	1988	Minimum	Female	720	694	153	82	110
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	881	582	111		
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	800	882	137		
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	308	270	94		
Montgomery (AL)	NA	Minimum	Male	960	752	126		
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	415	443	71		
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	424	411	94		
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	436	101		
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	655	505	110		
<u>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</u>								
Brooklyn (NY)	1996	Administrative	Both	578	1,140	286		
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	663	224		
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	932	942	284		
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	963	274		
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	507	848	290		
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	612	976	266		
<u>Federal Medical Centers (FMC)</u>								
Carswell (TX)	1995	Administrative	Female	402	428	362	148	146
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Administrative	Male	1,132	1,464	419		
Lexington (KY) <sup>d</sup>	1974	Administrative	Male	1,106	1,441	534	193	205
Rochester (MN)	1985	Administrative	Male	677	809	465		
Springfield (MO)	1933	Administrative	Male	912	1,034	672		
<u>Federal Detention Centers (FDC)</u>								
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Both	1,259	1,464	311		
Oakdale (LA)	1990	Administrative	Male	630	896	251	118	126
SeaTac (WA) <sup>b</sup>	1997	Administrative	Both	130	58	144		
<u>Federal Transportation Center (FTC)</u>								
Oklahoma City (OK)	1996	Administrative	Both	1,053	1,260	296		
<u>Administrative Maximum (ADX)</u>								
Florence (CO)	1995	Administrative	Male	490	406	354		

<sup>a</sup>These minimum security satellite camps are adjacent to the main facilities. A blank indicates no camp facility. Except where noted, the sex of inmates housed in the camp and main facility is the same.

<sup>b</sup>Not fully activated at time of data collection; rated capacity will increase with full activation.

<sup>c</sup>The adjacent facility is an Intensive Confinement Center.

<sup>d</sup>The adjacent camp is a minimum security facility for females.

<sup>e</sup>This facility houses low security females and administrative security males.

<sup>f</sup>Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.

<sup>g</sup>This facility houses medium security males and high security females.

<sup>h</sup>This facility houses medium security males and administrative security males and females.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *State of the Bureau:*

*Accomplishments and Goals, 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 25-43. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.67

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race and ethnicity, 1998<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,874	100.0%	20,591	100.0%	6,106	100.0%	3,142	100.0%	1,035	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	22,521	72.9	15,398	74.8	3,948	64.7	2,422	77.1	753	72.8
Female	8,353	27.1	5,193	25.2	2,158	35.3	720	22.9	282	27.2
<b>Age<sup>c</sup></b>										
18 to 24 years	512	1.7	334	1.6	105	1.7	62	2.0	11	1.1
25 to 29 years	3,721	12.1	2,478	12.0	774	12.7	382	12.2	87	8.4
30 to 34 years	7,432	24.1	4,840	23.5	1,583	25.9	806	25.7	203	19.6
35 to 39 years	8,471	27.4	5,353	26.0	1,901	31.1	938	29.9	279	27.0
40 to 44 years	5,926	19.2	4,109	20.0	1,031	16.9	562	17.9	224	21.6
45 to 49 years	3,179	10.3	2,268	11.0	511	8.4	274	8.7	126	12.2
50 to 55 years	1,373	4.4	1,038	5.0	169	2.8	99	3.2	67	6.5
56 years and older	259	0.8	171	0.8	31	0.5	19	0.6	38	3.7
<b>Education<sup>d</sup></b>										
Less than high school	96	0.3	62	0.3	18	0.3	11	0.4	5	0.6
High school	10,473	34.6	7,064	34.7	2,011	33.3	1,133	37.7	265	29.4
Technical school	1,359	4.5	1,015	5.0	235	3.9	83	2.8	26	2.9
Some college	9,688	32.0	6,298	31.0	2,001	33.2	1,117	37.2	272	30.2
College degree	5,936	19.6	4,041	19.9	1,302	21.6	423	14.1	170	18.9
Some graduate school	766	2.5	534	2.6	151	2.5	58	1.9	23	2.6
Master's degree	1,446	4.8	989	4.9	278	4.6	109	3.6	70	7.8
Ph.D. degree	512	1.7	338	1.7	34	0.6	70	2.3	70	7.8

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay. Staff tables represent all Bureau of Prisons employees including correctional officers.

<sup>c</sup>Totals include one black employee under 18 years of age.

<sup>d</sup>Data on education level were not available for 598 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.68

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race and ethnicity, 1998<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,958	100.0%	8,067	100.0%	3,061	100.0%	1,519	100.0%	311	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	11,394	87.9	7,329	90.8	2,418	79.0	1,364	89.8	283	91.0
Female	1,564	12.1	738	9.2	643	21.0	155	10.2	28	9.0
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	316	2.4	223	2.8	39	1.3	48	3.2	6	1.9
25 to 29 years	2,386	18.4	1,524	18.9	539	17.6	273	18.0	50	16.1
30 to 34 years	3,841	29.6	2,368	29.4	925	30.2	449	29.6	99	31.8
35 to 39 years	3,594	27.7	2,077	25.7	974	31.8	455	30.0	88	28.3
40 to 44 years	1,854	14.3	1,194	14.8	397	13.0	216	14.2	47	15.1
45 to 49 years	735	5.7	511	6.3	150	4.9	59	3.9	15	4.8
50 to 55 years	224	1.7	166	2.1	33	1.1	19	1.3	6	1.9
56 years and older	8	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	0	X	0	X
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>										
Less than high school	30	0.2	22	0.3	4	0.1	4	0.3	0	X
High school	5,793	44.8	3,620	44.9	1,320	43.2	711	46.8	142	45.7
Technical school	457	3.5	309	3.8	97	3.2	44	2.9	7	2.3
Some college	4,559	35.2	2,773	34.4	1,074	35.2	591	38.9	121	38.9
College degree	1,887	14.6	1,197	14.8	497	16.3	156	10.3	37	11.9
Some graduate school	115	0.9	79	1.0	26	0.9	8	0.5	2	0.6
Master's degree	98	0.8	58	0.7	35	1.1	4	0.3	1	0.3
Ph.D. degree	2	(d)	0	X	1	(d)	0	X	1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.67.

<sup>c</sup>Data on education level were not available for 17 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.69

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1998<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,874	100.0%	20,591	100.0%	6,106	100.0%	3,142	100.0%	1,035	100.0%
<u>Region</u>										
Male	22,521	72.9	15,398	74.8	3,948	64.7	2,422	77.1	753	72.8
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	751	2.4	569	2.8	113	1.9	37	1.2	32	3.1
Northeast	4,066	13.2	3,163	15.4	463	7.6	330	10.5	110	10.6
North Central	3,987	12.9	3,276	15.9	351	5.7	256	8.1	104	10.0
Mid-Atlantic	3,632	11.8	2,754	13.4	692	11.3	116	3.7	70	6.8
Southeast	3,684	11.9	1,804	8.8	1,201	19.7	559	17.8	120	11.6
South Central	3,769	12.2	2,259	11.0	701	11.5	656	20.9	153	14.8
West	2,632	8.5	1,573	7.6	427	7.0	468	14.9	164	15.8
Female	8,353	27.1	5,193	25.2	2,158	35.3	720	22.9	282	27.3
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	710	2.3	375	1.8	302	4.9	20	0.6	13	1.3
Northeast	1,153	3.7	779	3.8	232	3.8	105	3.3	37	3.6
North Central	1,311	4.2	1,092	5.3	125	2.0	64	2.0	30	2.9
Mid-Atlantic	1,356	4.4	962	4.7	326	5.3	42	1.3	26	2.5
Southeast	1,392	4.5	623	3.0	574	9.4	153	4.9	42	4.1
South Central	1,519	4.9	856	4.2	396	6.5	201	6.4	66	6.4
West	912	3.0	506	2.5	203	3.3	135	4.3	68	6.6
<u>Length of employment</u>										
Male	22,521	72.9	15,398	74.8	3,948	64.7	2,422	77.1	753	72.8
Less than 1 year	1,553	5.0	967	4.7	346	5.7	187	6.0	53	5.1
1 to 2 years	2,836	9.2	1,804	8.8	596	9.8	341	10.9	95	9.2
3 to 4 years	3,373	10.9	2,136	10.4	665	10.9	426	13.6	146	14.1
5 to 9 years	7,917	25.6	5,396	26.2	1,305	21.4	953	30.3	263	25.4
10 to 14 years	3,784	12.3	2,768	13.4	601	9.8	275	8.8	140	13.5
15 to 19 years	1,855	6.0	1,387	6.7	265	4.3	165	5.3	38	3.7
20 years or more	1,203	3.9	940	4.6	170	2.8	75	2.4	18	1.7
Female	8,353	27.1	5,193	25.2	2,158	35.3	720	22.9	282	27.3
Less than 1 year	763	2.5	403	2.0	254	4.2	82	2.6	24	2.3
1 to 2 years	1,112	3.6	641	3.1	328	5.4	102	3.2	41	4.0
3 to 4 years	1,294	4.2	757	3.7	328	5.4	152	4.8	57	5.5
5 to 9 years	3,071	9.9	1,966	9.5	717	11.7	268	8.5	120	11.6
10 to 14 years	1,310	4.2	860	4.2	343	5.6	78	2.5	29	2.8
15 to 19 years	559	1.8	403	2.0	124	2.0	26	0.9	6	0.6
20 years or more	244	0.1	163	0.1	64	1.0	12	0.4	5	0.5

Note: See Note, table 1.67.

<sup>c</sup>Central Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynnco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.70

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1998<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,958	100.0%	8,067	100.0%	3,061	100.0%	1,519	100.0%	311	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	11,394	87.9	7,329	90.9	2,418	79.0	1,364	89.8	283	91.0
Northeast	2,126	16.4	1,595	19.8	285	9.3	202	13.3	44	14.1
North Central	2,169	16.7	1,758	21.8	215	7.0	158	10.4	38	12.2
Mid-Atlantic	1,797	13.9	1,280	15.9	434	14.2	56	3.7	27	8.7
Southeast	2,014	15.5	2,014	25.0	793	25.9	318	20.9	50	16.1
South Central	1,916	14.8	1,913	23.7	419	13.7	367	24.2	58	18.6
West	1,375	10.6	774	9.6	272	8.9	263	17.3	66	21.2
Female	1,564	12.1	738	9.2	643	21.0	155	10.2	28	9.0
Northeast	228	1.8	116	1.4	81	2.6	29	1.9	2	1.0
North Central	196	1.5	140	1.7	40	1.3	13	0.9	3	1.0
Mid-Atlantic	243	1.9	139	1.7	93	3.0	8	0.6	3	1.0
Southeast	324	2.5	89	1.1	197	6.4	35	2.3	3	1.0
South Central	335	2.6	140	1.7	151	4.9	38	2.5	6	1.9
West	238	1.8	114	1.4	81	2.6	32	2.1	11	3.5
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	11,394	87.9	7,329	90.9	2,418	79.0	1,364	89.8	283	91.0
Less than 1 year	1,184	9.1	710	8.8	293	9.6	151	9.9	30	9.6
1 to 2 years	2,006	15.5	1,224	15.2	459	15.0	276	18.2	47	15.1
3 to 4 years	2,075	16.0	1,288	16.0	461	15.1	263	17.3	63	20.3
5 to 9 years	3,904	30.1	2,523	31.3	791	25.8	501	33.0	89	28.6
10 to 14 years	1,398	10.8	996	12.3	263	8.6	104	6.8	35	11.3
15 to 19 years	589	4.5	424	5.3	103	3.4	50	3.3	12	3.9
20 years or more	238	1.8	164	2.0	48	1.6	19	1.3	7	2.3
Female	1,564	12.1	738	9.2	643	21.0	155	1.2	28	9.0
Less than 1 year	260	2.0	101	1.3	126	4.1	29	1.9	4	1.3
1 to 2 years	306	2.4	139	1.7	133	4.3	27	1.8	7	2.3
3 to 4 years	314	2.4	147	1.8	126	4.1	38	2.5	3	1.0
5 to 9 years	448	3.5	224	2.8	167	5.5	46	3.0	11	3.5
10 to 14 years	166	1.3	80	1.0	73	2.4	10	0.7	3	1.0
15 to 19 years	49	0.4	33	0.4	12	0.4	4	0.3	0	X
20 years or more	21	0.2	14	0.2	6	0.2	1	0.1	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.67.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.





Table 1.71

**Sex-offender programs and treatment providers**

By State, 1996

	Total number of programs	Residential programs								Community-based programs						
		Total	Mental health	Private	Court	Prison	Group home	Half-way house	Acute care hospital	Total	Mental health	Private	Court	Prison	Group home	Half-way house
Total	1,391	192	55	36	7	70	18	4	2	1,199	396	745	50	4	1	3
Alabama	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Alaska	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Arizona	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	10	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	85	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	79	21	55	3	0	0	0
Colorado	33	7	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	26	5	21	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	27	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	25	6	18	0	1	0	0
Delaware	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Florida	56	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	54	8	37	8	1	0	0
Georgia	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	3	8	2	0	0	0
Idaho	13	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	3	7	0	0	0	0
Illinois	67	12	4	3	0	4	0	0	1	55	12	40	3	0	0	0
Indiana	25	8	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	17	11	6	0	0	0	0
Iowa	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	4	7	0	0	0	0
Kansas	33	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	30	26	4	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	13	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	3	5	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Maine	17	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	13	0	12	1	0	0	0
Maryland	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	4	28	3	0	0	0
Massachusetts	51	8	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	43	9	34	0	0	0	0
Michigan	62	8	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	54	24	20	9	1	0	0
Minnesota	42	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	34	25	9	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Missouri	23	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	18	7	9	2	0	0	0
Montana	17	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	11	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	3	5	0	0	0	0
Nevada	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	3	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	18	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	9	7	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	50	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	45	17	23	5	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
New York	132	10	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	122	52	67	3	0	0	0
North Carolina	32	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	11	20	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	63	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	58	36	18	4	0	0	0
Oklahoma	10	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	0
Oregon	48	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	46	15	30	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	79	21	3	6	1	11	0	0	0	58	22	35	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	6	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	11	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	1	7	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	0
Texas	58	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	53	3	49	1	0	0	0
Utah	13	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
Vermont	21	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	6	13	0	0	0	0
Virginia	35	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	29	11	18	0	0	0	0
Washington	49	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	47	1	42	4	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	21	8	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	13	2	11	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Foundation, Inc. through a survey of 1,391 juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations. The 1,391 programs reflect data collected as of Oct. 1, 1997 and represent approximately 55% of known treatment programs. Data collection is ongoing as programs and agencies continue to return questionnaires.

The information above does not include services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, nonspecialized groups that include sex offenders, or adult sex-offender self-help programs.

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional services. "Community-based, prison" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

Source: Robert E. Freeman-Longo, David Burton, Jan Levins, and June A. Fiske, **1996 Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models** (Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Foundation, Inc., 1999). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

**Statutory and constitutional provisions relating to the purchase, ownership, and use of firearms**

By State, Aug. 1, 1999

State	Purchase and ownership												
	NICS instant back- ground check <sup>a</sup>	Exemptions to NICS	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sale sent to police	License or identifica- tion card	Certain firearms pro- hibited	State firearms pre- emption law <sup>b</sup>	Consti- tutional provision
	Hand- gun		Long gun	Hand- gun	Long gun	Hand- gun	Long gun						
Alabama	Y <sup>i</sup>		2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>h</sup>	Y
Alaska	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)											Y
Arizona	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Arkansas	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
California	Y <sup>i</sup>		10	10					Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Colorado	Y <sup>i</sup>												Y
Connecticut	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	14 <sup>r,s</sup>	14 <sup>r,s</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	Y
Delaware	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Florida	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	3 <sup>r,s</sup>									Y	Y
Georgia	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
Hawaii	Y <sup>i</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>x</sup>	Y <sup>x</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>		Y
Idaho	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Illinois	Y <sup>i</sup>		3	1	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	(y)	(y)	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>		Y
Indiana	Y <sup>aa</sup>	(k)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>ab</sup>	Y
Iowa	Y <sup>ac</sup>	(k,w)			Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	
Kansas	Y <sup>i</sup>		(ad)		(ad)		(ad)						Y
Kentucky	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Louisiana	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Maine	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
Maryland	Y <sup>aa</sup>	(m)	7	7 <sup>ae</sup>	(t)				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Massachusetts	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	7		Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>	Y		Y <sup>u</sup>	Y
Michigan	Y <sup>ac</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>		Y		Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Minnesota	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	7 <sup>r</sup>	(r)	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Mississippi	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Missouri	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	7		Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Montana	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Nebraska	Y <sup>ac</sup>	(w)			Y							Y	Y
Nevada	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)	(ad)				(ad)					Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y <sup>aa</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>				Y
New Jersey	Y <sup>i</sup>				Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	
New Mexico	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
New York	Y <sup>ac</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>	(t)	Y	(af)	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	(o)	Y <sup>u</sup>	
North Carolina	Y <sup>ac</sup>	(k,w)			Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
North Dakota	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Ohio	Y <sup>i</sup>		(ad)		(t)		(ad)		(ad)	(u)	(o)	Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Oregon	Y <sup>aa</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y <sup>i</sup>		7	7					Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
South Carolina	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)	(s)		(t)				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Tennessee	Y <sup>i</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Texas	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Utah	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Vermont	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
Virginia	Y <sup>i</sup>		(s,ad)		(t)				(ad)		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
Washington	Y <sup>aa</sup>	(m)	5 <sup>ai</sup>						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
West Virginia	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y <sup>aa</sup>		2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Wyoming	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)			Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>v</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>		(aj)

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act and other Federal laws. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates the existence of a State law or constitutional provision. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

<sup>a</sup>The National Instant Check System (NICS), conducting records checks on retail firearm purchasers, took effect November 1994, replacing the Brady Act requirement that retail handgun sales be delayed until law enforcement authorities completed a check, or 5 business days passed, whichever came first.

<sup>b</sup>A State firearms preemption law prohibits local statutes more restrictive than the State's law regulating firearms.

<sup>c</sup>Hunter protection laws prohibit interference with lawful hunting activities.

<sup>d</sup>Range protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions intended to prevent a range's operation.

<sup>e</sup>Prohibits local jurisdictions from suing entities of the firearm industry.

<sup>f</sup>Checks are conducted by the FBI for retail firearm sales.

<sup>g</sup>On some or all firearm sales.

<sup>h</sup>Applies to handgun ordinances only.

<sup>i</sup>"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

<sup>j</sup>Carrying a handgun in a motor vehicle requires a license, with exceptions.

<sup>k</sup>Firearm carrying permit holders are exempt. In Indiana, holders of personal protection or hunting and target shooting permits are exempt. Those not exempt: in Mississippi, permits issued to security guards; in Texas, peace officer licenses issued after NICS start date.

<sup>l</sup>Checks are conducted by the State for retail firearm sales.

<sup>m</sup>Holders of firearm carrying permits issued before Nov. 30, 1998 are exempt.

<sup>n</sup>Arkansas prohibits carrying a firearm with a purpose to employ it against a person. Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed." Vermont prohibits carrying with "the intent or purpose of injuring another."

<sup>o</sup>California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and some local jurisdictions in Ohio prohibit "assault weapons." Hawaii prohibits "assault pistols." Illinois prohibits Federal firearms licensees from manufacturing or selling a handgun certain parts of which are made of certain metals and melt or deform below 800 degrees Fahrenheit; Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park prohibit handguns; some cities prohibit other kinds of firearms. Maryland prohibits several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Minnesota prohibits licensed firearm dealers from selling a handgun any part of which melts below 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit or has an ultimate tensile strength less than 55,000 p.s.i. Ohio: Some cities prohibit handguns of certain magazine capacities. South Carolina prohibits licensed firearms

Carrying		Hunter protection law <sup>c</sup>	Range protection law <sup>d</sup>	Firearm industry lawsuit preemption <sup>e</sup>
Con- cealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited			
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y <sup>q</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>	(ad)	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>p,r</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>	(ad)	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i,ag</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y		
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i,ah</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	(ad)	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y			

dealers from possessing or selling a handgun the frame of which is of a certain construction and melts below 800 degrees Fahrenheit. Virginia prohibits "Street Sweeper" shotguns. The District of Columbia prohibits new acquisition of handguns and any semi-automatic firearm capable of using a detachable ammunition magazine of more than 12 rounds capacity. (With respect to some of these laws and ordinances, individuals may retain prohibited firearms owned previously, with certain restrictions.)

<sup>p</sup>Restrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and carrying is prohibited in most circumstances.

<sup>q</sup>Loaded.

<sup>r</sup>The State waiting period does not apply to a person holding a valid permit or license to carry a firearm. In Connecticut, a hunting license also exempts the holder for long gun purchases. In Indiana, only persons with unlimited carry permits are exempt.

<sup>s</sup>Purchases from licensed dealers only.

<sup>t</sup>A permit to purchase or a carry permit is required.

<sup>u</sup>Preemption through judicial ruling. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts if ratified by the legislature.

<sup>v</sup>Previously by judicial ruling, adopted by law.

<sup>w</sup>Holders of State permits or licenses to possess or purchase firearms, or firearm identification cards, are exempt.

<sup>x</sup>Every person arriving in Hawaii is required to register any firearm(s) brought into the State within 3 days of arrival of the person or firearm(s), whichever occurs later. Handguns purchased from licensed dealers must be registered within 5 days.

<sup>y</sup>Chicago only. No handgun not already registered may be lawfully possessed.

<sup>z</sup>No permit system exists and concealed carry is prohibited.

<sup>aa</sup>Checks for retail handgun sales are conducted by the State; those for long guns, by the FBI.

<sup>ab</sup>Except for ordinances in Gary, East Chicago, and those enacted before January 1994.

<sup>ac</sup>State permit or license for all handgun purchases required; no NICS check. Checks for retail long gun sales are conducted by the FBI.

<sup>ad</sup>Local ordinance in certain cities or counties.

<sup>ae</sup>Maryland subjects purchases of "assault weapons" to a 7-day waiting period.

<sup>af</sup>New York City only.

<sup>ag</sup>Prior to 1995, the law did not apply to Philadelphia.

<sup>ah</sup>No permit is required to carry for lawful purposes.

<sup>ai</sup>May be extended by police to 30 days in some circumstances. An individual not holding a driver's license must wait 90 days.

<sup>aj</sup>The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.73

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1999

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test law	Administrative per se at:	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti- consumption law	Dram shop law
			Illegal per se at:	Presumption at:			
Alabama		0.08	0.08	0.08			S
Alaska	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Arizona	S	0.10	0.10	0.10		S	S
Arkansas		0.10	0.10			S	(b)
California	S	0.08 <sup>c</sup>	0.08	0.08	S	S	S <sup>d</sup>
Colorado	S	0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 <sup>g</sup>		S	S
Connecticut		0.10	0.10				S <sup>i</sup>
Delaware	S	0.10	0.10	0.10 <sup>g</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	
District of Columbia	S	0.05 <sup>g</sup>	0.10	0.05 <sup>g</sup>	S	S	(b)
Florida	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>g</sup>	S		S <sup>h</sup>
Georgia		0.10	0.10	0.08	S <sup>a</sup>		S
Hawaii		0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>i</sup>	S	S	(b)
Idaho		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
Illinois	S	0.08	0.08	0.08	S		S <sup>i</sup>
Indiana		0.10	0.10	0.10 <sup>j</sup>	S <sup>k</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Iowa	S	0.10	0.10		S <sup>a</sup>	S	S
Kansas	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>g</sup>	S	S	
Kentucky	S	(l)	0.10			S	S
Louisiana		0.10	0.10	0.10			(m)
Maine		0.08	0.08			S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>i</sup>
Maryland	S	0.10	0.10	0.07 <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	
Massachusetts		0.08		0.08		S <sup>a</sup>	(b)
Michigan	S		0.10	0.07, 0.10 <sup>g</sup>	S	S	S
Minnesota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Mississippi	S	0.10	0.10				S
Missouri	S	0.10	0.10			S <sup>a</sup>	(p)
Montana	S		0.10	0.10	S <sup>q</sup>	S <sup>d</sup>	S
Nebraska	S	0.10	0.10			S	
Nevada	S	0.10	0.10		S	S <sup>a</sup>	
New Hampshire	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>g</sup>	S		S
New Jersey			0.10			S	S
New Mexico		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
New York	S	(l)	0.10	0.07, 0.10 <sup>f</sup>	S	S	S
North Carolina	S	0.08	0.08		S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>a,o</sup>	S <sup>f,s</sup>
North Dakota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Ohio		0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Oklahoma		0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 <sup>t</sup>	S	S	(b)
Oregon		0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>u</sup>	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	S		0.10			S <sup>a</sup>	S
Puerto Rico	S			0.10 <sup>v</sup>			
Rhode Island	S		0.10			S <sup>a</sup>	S
South Carolina		0.15		0.08 <sup>w</sup>	S	S	(x)
South Dakota	S		0.10	0.10	S		
Tennessee			0.10	0.10, 0.08 <sup>y</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Texas		0.10	0.10			S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>
Utah		0.08	0.08		S	S	S <sup>i</sup>
Vermont	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>w</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	S
Virginia	S	0.08	0.08	0.08		S <sup>a</sup>	
Washington		0.08	0.08		S	S	(b,h)
West Virginia	S	0.10	0.10	0.10 <sup>j</sup>		S	(b)
Wisconsin	S	0.10 <sup>z</sup>	0.10 <sup>z</sup>	0.10 <sup>aa</sup>	S	S	S <sup>d</sup>
Wyoming		0.10	0.10				S <sup>ab</sup>

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. "Preliminary breath test" laws refer to a breath test given by a law enforcement officer to a suspected drunk driver prior to an arrest for a drunk driving offense. These results are used, along with other evidence, by the officer to determine if there is probable cause to arrest the driver. "Administrative per se" laws allow State driver licensing agencies to either suspend or revoke a driver's license based on the specified blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or on other criteria related to alcohol or drug use and driving. Such action is independent of licensing action resulting from a criminal conviction for a drunk driving offense. The evidentiary weight given to BAC levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se" laws make it a criminal offense to operate a motor vehicle at or above the specified alcohol concentration level in either the blood, breath, or urine. Under these laws, the specified level is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. "Presumption" indicates that the specified level of alcohol concentration in a driver's blood,

breath, or urine creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container law" refers to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption law" refers to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop law" refers to laws that make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident.

In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Most jurisdictions have established more stringent BAC levels for operators of commercial motor vehicles, as well as juvenile motor vehicles operators. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.73

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1999--Continued

<p><sup>a</sup>Applies to drivers only.</p> <p><sup>b</sup>Adopted via case law decisions.</p> <p><sup>c</sup>Applies only to persons aged 21 and older.</p> <p><sup>d</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>e</sup>The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>f</sup>This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p><sup>g</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>h</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p><sup>i</sup>Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>j</sup>Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10.</p> <p><sup>k</sup>Provided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.</p> <p><sup>l</sup>Alternative before driving while intoxicated criminal adjudication licensing action by the courts.</p> <p><sup>m</sup>The statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p><sup>n</sup>An alcohol concentration equal to or greater than 0.07 but less than 0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>o</sup>Limited application.</p> <p><sup>p</sup>Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p> <p><sup>q</sup>Appears to be limited to persons operating "common carriers."</p> <p><sup>r</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p>	<p><sup>s</sup>Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p><sup>t</sup>The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is prima facie evidence of driving under the influence.</p> <p><sup>u</sup>Not less than 0.08 constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p><sup>v</sup>0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.</p> <p><sup>w</sup>This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>x</sup>Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>y</sup>For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.</p> <p><sup>z</sup>First and second offense 0.10; third or subsequent offenses 0.08.</p> <p><sup>aa</sup>0.10 is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.</p> <p><sup>ab</sup>Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p>
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Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1999), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.74

**Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1999

Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents					Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents				
Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)			Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
		Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian			Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian
Alabama	(a)				Montana				
Alaska		S			Nebraska	S	S <sup>k</sup>		S <sup>l</sup>
Arizona	S	S			Nevada	S	S	S	S
Arkansas	S	S <sup>b</sup>	(c)	(c)	New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	S	S	New Jersey	S	S		S
Colorado	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	New Mexico	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>
Connecticut	S	S		S	New York	S <sup>m</sup>	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Delaware					North Carolina				
District of Columbia					North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Florida					Ohio	S	S		
Georgia	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oklahoma				
Hawaii	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oregon	S	S <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>n</sup>
Idaho	S	S		S	Pennsylvania	S	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>p</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>
Illinois	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>	Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Indiana	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	Rhode Island				
Iowa					South Carolina	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Kansas	S <sup>g</sup>	S		S <sup>h</sup>	South Dakota	S	S	S	S
Kentucky	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Tennessee	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S	Texas				
Maine					Utah	S	S		S <sup>r</sup>
Maryland					Vermont				
Massachusetts	S <sup>i</sup>	S <sup>i</sup>			Virginia				
Michigan	S	S			Washington	S	S		S
Minnesota	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>	West Virginia	S	S		S <sup>r</sup>
Mississippi	S	S			Wisconsin	S	S		S <sup>h</sup>
Missouri	S	S	S	S	Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.73. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Not specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

<sup>b</sup>Based upon probable cause of driving while intoxicated.

<sup>c</sup>Possible.

<sup>d</sup>If 15 years of age or older.

<sup>e</sup>Possible; indirectly via discretion of coroner or medical examiner.

<sup>f</sup>If 16 years of age or older.

<sup>g</sup>Test results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.

<sup>h</sup>If 14 years of age or older.

<sup>i</sup>Limited.

<sup>j</sup>If driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

<sup>k</sup>If death occurs within 4 hours of the accident.

<sup>l</sup>If 16 years of age or older and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>m</sup>No test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the deceased is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

<sup>n</sup>If over 13 years of age and death occurs within 5 hours of accident.

<sup>o</sup>If over 15 years of age and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>p</sup>Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

<sup>q</sup>Discretionary.

<sup>r</sup>Adults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1999), pp. 3-1--3-549. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## Appendix 1

### Justice Expenditure and Employment

**Data** Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1994**, NCJ-175706; and **Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: Trends Since 1980**, NCJ-175704 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#data>.

### Historical overview

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the collection of justice expenditure and employment data with fiscal 1971, using a special sample drawn by the U.S. Bureau of the Census especially for this purpose. The annual Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE Survey) provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. That survey was the source of detailed, comprehensive statistics on the justice activities of the Federal, State, and local governments. Each annual survey resulted in a preliminary report or BJS Bulletin, a publication of detailed tabulations of national and State-local estimates as well as individual government data, a volume displaying trends since 1971, and additional data accessible on magnetic tape.

In 1980, BJS discontinued the CJEE Survey for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. The cancellation of the CJEE Survey left a gap in national criminal justice statistics, which the CJEE Extracts series is designed to fill, albeit on a limited basis. Instead of presenting data based on a separate survey, the CJEE Extracts contains justice expenditure and employment data from the Census Bureau's annual sample surveys of government finances and public employment.

Those Census Bureau surveys traditionally have provided limited data on the justice sectors of police protection (from 1902) and corrections (from 1954), with slightly more data being collected for State governments and the largest local governments. Beginning with 1982 these surveys began collecting "judicial and legal services" data as a separate

category, allowing estimation of total justice expenditure and employment from the Census Bureau surveys, which is done by the CJEE Extracts program. This is done by "extracting" criminal justice data from the Census Bureau's annual government finance and employment surveys.

Special surveys in 1985, 1988, and 1990 collected CJEE Survey data that are comparable to data for 1971 to 1979. The current Extracts methodology produces considerably less detailed information than is available from those special CJEE Surveys. Another significant difference, which is not as noticeable, relates to the comparability of the CJEE Extracts variables to the variables in those CJEE Surveys. In many instances, variables of the same name are not comparable between the two programs. While great care was taken to adjust the source data to maximize comparability with the CJEE Survey data, some differences remain.

In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988; and 1990 from the CJEE Survey series; or more recent trends from 1980 using the CJEE Extracts data.

### Sample design

The CJEE Extracts data are assembled from data collected through the Census Bureau's annual surveys of government finances and public employment. The samples of local governments for those surveys are drawn from the most recent available Quinquennial Census of Governments. The samples consist of all large local general purpose governments above a certain population threshold (certainty units) plus a sample below the certainty level. The samples also include certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected. For detailed information about the sample for any given year, contact [askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov).

### Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1994 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1993, to Sept. 30, 1994.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30 of the year indicated. For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end

their fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. Thus, some local jurisdictions that ended their fiscal year on Dec. 31, 1993 are included in the 1994 spreadsheets. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C., ended on September 30 of the year indicated.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

### Data collection

The CJEE Extracts data are from a special compilation of data and sources available from the Census Bureau's regular surveys of government finances and public employment. The recurrent survey of government finances and public employment provide data on expenditure and employment, by function of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, independent school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures of these surveys for the expenditure and employment data are described below.

#### Annual Government Finances Survey

Federal Government financial data were obtained from actual data presented in *The Budget of the United States Government* for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts.

State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The data were compiled from State government audits, budgets, and other financial reports, either in printed or electronic format. The compilation generally involved recasting the State financial records into the classification categories used for reporting by the Census Bureau.

The initial local government data collection phase used two methods to obtain data: mail canvass and central collection from State sources. In about 30 States, all or part of the data for local governments were obtained from cooperative arrangements between the Census Bureau and a State government agency. These usually involved a data collection effort carried out to meet the needs of both agencies--the State agency for purposes of audit, oversight, or information, and the Census Bureau for

statistical purposes. Data for the balance of local governments in the annual surveys were obtained via mail questionnaires sent directly to county, municipal, township, special district, and school district governments.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensely and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county, municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts, current year expenditure information was obtained for the Federal Government, all State governments, and all large county and city governments.

#### Annual Public Employment Survey

Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment.

State government data were collected through a mail survey of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. In approximately half of the States employment data are collected centrally for the State government. In some cases additional mail supplementation is necessary. As with the Finance Survey these States change from year to year. A sample of local governments also was surveyed by mail questionnaire. State agencies and local governments that did not respond by the close of the request period received followup requests. Second request mail consisted of post card reminders. Third request mail was a second mailing of the original request with a survey form. Mail returned to the Census Bureau because of address problems was readdressed and remailed. In addition, large governments that had not responded for several years were contacted by telephone to identify the appropriate office or individual to receive and complete forms.

After extensive nonresponse followup, useable replies were received from more than 70% of the sample canvassed for the 1993 Survey of Public Employment, and

similar response levels were achieved in other years.

#### Data review and adjustments

Once the data are collected, intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of processing minimizes errors that may be introduced during processing in the annual finance and employment survey programs. For the mail portion of the surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in the responding governments' records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments.

These difficulties are handled by: careful definition of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases; supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials; and intense examination of data collected through verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data.

The data extracted from the regular Census Bureau programs for the CJEE Extracts received additional examination. After compilation for the general finance survey a special reviewer examined in detail the expenditure data for State governments and large local governments and investigated special data compilation problems and adjusted the data as needed. The local government expenditure and employment estimates were reviewed, potential problems investigated, and data were revised, where necessary. Data for each of the States and large counties and cities displayed individually in the CJEE Extracts tables and spreadsheets were scrutinized and compared to prior years' data. A separate computer edit was then performed. Where possible, both expenditure and employment data were adjusted to correct errors, reclassify activities, and narrow differences with the CJEE Surveys. Specific procedures included referring to alternate sources of data, estimating missing data, and refining data through proration (for example, sheriff offices, where some employees perform police functions, others perform judicial functions (bailiffs), and others perform corrections (jail) functions).

#### Data limitations

The survey sample for the local government CJEE Extracts justice expenditure and employment estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for the justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in

the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the CJEE Survey series.

The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

Interval estimates with a prescribed confidence level can be calculated for each statistic by using the sample estimate and the standard error as estimated from the sample. For example, a 90% confidence interval can be constructed by adding 1.6 times the estimated standard error to the estimate and subtracting 1.6 the estimated standard error from the estimate. If intervals were constructed in such a manner for all possible samples of the same design and size, about 90% of them would include the complete enumeration statistic.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, bear in mind that, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Conversely, the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than that for the State and local total estimates. Because the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments because differences among States and local governments in functional responsibilities, governmental structure, degree of urbanization, and population density can



affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

#### **Data differing from other publications**

The CJEE Extracts data differ in some cases from those from the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment surveys because of the more extensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. The CJEE Extracts trend data for 1985, 1988, and 1990 also differ from those published by BJS in its CJEE Survey series. Those CJEE Survey data should be used in trend analyses with other CJEE Survey data for 1971-79. The 1985, 1988, and 1990 CJEE Extracts data should be used in trend analyses only with other CJEE Extracts data.

#### **Definitions of terms and concepts**

Following is a glossary of terms and concepts used the CJEE Extracts program and comments regarding their limitations. These definitions are based largely on those used in the Census Bureau's governmental finances and employment statistics program.

**Federal Government**--the term Federal encompasses all activities of the United States Government other than employment of the Armed Forces. District of Columbia data are excluded from this category and included with data for municipalities.

**State governments**--this category refers to the governments of the 50 States that constitute the United States.

**Local governments**--the Bureau of the Census classifies local governments by five major types: county, municipality, township, independent school district, and special district.

**Population**--the "resident population" data used are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current estimates available when the tables were assembled. The data in the trend tables may differ from population data used in single year tables earlier in this series and in other sources that used estimates available at the time they were prepared.

#### **Governmental expenditure**

**Expenditure**--all amounts of money paid out (net of recoveries and any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or a justice agency. In these cases, the allowable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category.

When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems they operate are not included in expenditure data because many governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report separately for justice employees. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to justice employees been developed because of the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, and so forth. Expenditure is divided into major categories by character and object as follows:

**Direct expenditure**--is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two categories:

**Direct current**--includes salaries, wages, fees, commissions, and the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.

**Capital outlay**--includes expenditure for the three object categories of construction, equipment, and purchase of land and existing structures.

Data are presented separately in the CJEE Extracts program for State construction of correctional institutions; the "other" category in those tables includes equipment and the purchase of land and existing structures.

**Construction**--production of fixed works and structures as well as additions,

replacements, and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects; grading, landscaping, and other site improvement; and providing equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

**Equipment**--purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles, and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if purchase options are exercised, are classified as direct current expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of constructed structures are classified under construction.

**Purchase of land and existing structures**--purchase of these assets as such, purchase of rights-of-way, title search, and similar activities associated with purchase transactions.

Expenditure for interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures, which makes reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time impossible.

**Intergovernmental expenditure**--comprises payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, fiscal assistance, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners). It excludes amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services; any tax imposed and paid as such; and employer contributions for social insurance (for example, contributions to the Federal Government for old-age, survivors', disability, and health insurance and local government payments to State-operated retirement systems on behalf of their employees).

**Total expenditure**--is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or type of government. In the expenditure tables, certain totals have been adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an

intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when the money is spent (for salaries, wages, equipment, and so forth). Therefore, to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate these transactions, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total because those amounts also are reflected in the direct expenditure of the recipient government. The same treatment is used for intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State when computing local totals. Totals reported for "all governments" also are adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure involving the Federal government.

#### Governmental employment

Employment and employees refer to all persons gainfully employed by and performing services for a government. Employees include all persons paid for personal services performed, including persons paid from federally funded programs, paid elected officials, persons in a paid-leave status, and persons paid on a "per meeting," annual, semiannual, or quarterly basis. Unpaid officials, pensioners, persons whose work is performed on a fee basis, and contractors and their employees are excluded from the count of employees.

Under this definition are two classes:

**Full-time employees**--include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 of the year specified in the table. Generally, it includes full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during that pay period. October is used because public employment is relatively stable in that month and free from seasonal employment fluctuations.

**Part-time employees**--are those persons who work less than the standard number of hours for full-time work in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 of the year specified in the table and persons paid by more than one government.

**Full-time equivalent employment**--is a statistical measure that estimates the total workforce accounting for the less than full-time employment of part-time employees. Prior to 1986, the formula for computing full-time equivalent employment was payroll-based; specifically, it was calculated by dividing the total payroll amount (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll amount and multiplying the resultant quotient by the number of full-time employees. Beginning in 1986, it is

computed by dividing the part-time hours paid by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. In both formulae, the calculation is performed separately at the individual function type for each respondent government. Consequently, summaries by State, type of government, and function are aggregates of individual calculations.

The formula was changed because the previously used payroll-based formula necessarily assumed that there is little or no difference between average wage rates for full-time and part-time workers--however, this is seldom the case. Part-time pay scales are generally below those for full-time workers, thus resulting in an understatement of full-time equivalent employment. The understatement was estimated at between 2.8% and 3.8% at the national level. The previously used payroll-based methodology may also produce a "trend bias" if the rate of change in part-time employment is different from that in full-time employment. Users should keep in mind the expected understatement of FTE in years prior to 1986 when making trend comparisons.

**October payrolls**--represent gross payrolls for the 1-month period of October and comprise the gross payroll before deductions. It includes all salaries, wages, fees, or commissions paid to employees during the pay period including October 12 of the year(s) indicated. Payroll amounts reported for a period other than 1 month were converted to represent an amount for the month of October. Average monthly salaries are for full-time employees only and are calculated by dividing full-time employee payrolls by the number of full-time employees for October of the year(s) indicated.

#### Governmental functions

General government functions include all activities other than those classed as public utilities (water supply, electric power, gas supply, and transit systems), liquor stores (dispensaries operated by 17 State governments and by local governments of 6 States, as of 1992), and insurance trust systems (no employment data are associated with insurance trusts). All government functions include the later.

**Justice**--is the combined functions of police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections as defined below. As noted below, it consistently includes civil justice functions as well as criminal justice functions where criminal functions cannot be segregated in available source documents.

**Police protection**--is the function of enforcing the law, and preserving order and traffic safety and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the justice system but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional). This category includes: regular police services; police patrols and communications; crime prevention activities; temporary lockups and "holding tanks"; traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering); vehicular inspection and licensing; buildings used exclusively for police purposes; the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes; medical examiners and coroners; law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices; unsworn school crossing guards, parking meter readers, and animal wardens, if employed by a police agency.

Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of a general purpose government. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

Police protection employment data are further divided between sworn employees, which represent persons with the power of arrest and nonsworn employees, which are all others.

In most States, sheriff's departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriff's departments are prorated, resulting in differences in other police reporting programs such as the BJS Law Enforcement, Management, and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which report the numbers of employees in law enforcement agencies regardless of functions performed.

Short-term custody and detention are considered part of the police protection function. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category. Data for institutions with authority to hold

prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the corrections category.

#### **Judicial and legal**

**services**--covers all civil and criminal activities associated with courts, including prosecution and public defense.

The "judicial and legal services" category in the CJEE Extracts series includes the following court functions covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: civil and criminal functions of courts at all levels of legal jurisdiction--appellate (last resort and intermediate), general jurisdiction, and limited jurisdiction; activities associated with courts, such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and medical and social service activities (except probation, which is classified as corrections where separately identifiable); and court reporters, judicial councils, bailiffs, and "register of wills" and similar probate functions court ("civil") activities of sheriff offices in some jurisdictions.

Also, included in the "judicial and legal" category are all civil and criminal justice activities of prosecution and legal service agencies. It includes the following prosecution and legal service activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names including those providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in law suits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law; and various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys, or their variously named equivalents.

These activities are included whether performed by one office or several because in some jurisdictions a single office provides all legal services, whereas in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services.

Also included in the "judicial and legal" category are the civil and criminal justice activities of public defenders, other agencies that provide legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. It includes the following public defense activities covered as a separate category in the periodic

CJEE Survey: court-paid fees to individually retained counsel; fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel; government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs; and activities of an established public defender office or program.

This category excludes monetary judgments and claims or other payments of a government as a defendant in judicial or administrative proceedings, and legal units of noncriminal justice agencies, whose functions may be performed by a legal service department in other jurisdictions (such as a county counsel).

**Corrections**--is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication.

Corrections direct expenditure for State governments is further divided into two subcategories: correctional institutions and other corrections.

Correctional institutions are any facilities for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision and for the detention of those adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. (Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category.)

Correctional institutions include; prisons and penitentiaries; reformatories; jails; houses of correction; other variously named correctional institutions, such as correctional farms, workhouses, industrial schools, and training schools; institutions and facilities exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane; institutions and facilities for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and facilities for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics, if the institution is administered by a correctional agency.

When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the product or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government is included under this heading. It excludes the cost of maintaining prisoners in institutions of other governments, which are classified as an intergovernmental expenditure for which the

"institutions" vs. "other corrections" distinctions are not applied.

Other corrections consists of all noninstitutional correctional activities, including: parole boards and programs; pardon boards; nonresidential resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization; probation activities and programs, even if administered by a court; correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions; payments to another government for boarding prisoners are classified as "intergovernmental expenditure" for which the "institutions" and "other corrections" distinctions discussed above are not applied. In practice, intergovernmental payments of this type are difficult to detect for insignificant amounts between local government; and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

## Appendix 2

**The Municipal Year Book 1999** Definitions of terms and survey response rates

Note: This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, **The Municipal Year Book 1999** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1999), pp. xi, xii, xiii, 79, 101, 120; and information provided by the International City/County Management Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Regions

**Northeast**--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

**North Central**--the East and West North Central Divisions;

**South**--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

**West**--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

### Geographic divisions

**New England**--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

**Mid-Atlantic**--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

**East North Central**--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

**West North Central**--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

**South Atlantic**--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia;

**East South Central**--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

**West South Central**--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

**Mountain**--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

**Pacific Coast**--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

### Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups

metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

**Central cities**--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50% of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

**Suburban cities**--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

**Independent cities**--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

### County types

**Metro**--Counties located within an MSA.

**Nonmetro**--Counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

### Forms of government

**Mayor-council**--An elected mayor generally acts as the chief executive officer with the amount of administrative authority dependent on State law and variations in local organization. These variations include the scope of the powers of the elected council and the delegation of some authority to appointed professional administrators, to special boards, and to commissions. Many cities with a mayor-council form of government have an appointed city administrator. These officials are appointed by the elected representatives (council) and are responsible to them for the execution of their duties. However, their administrative authority is limited--they often do not directly appoint department heads or other key city personnel and their responsibility for budget preparation and administration, although significant, is subordinate to that of the elected officials.

**Council-manager**--A manager is appointed by, and responsible to, an elected council to serve as chief administrative officer to oversee personnel, development of the budget, proposing policy alternatives, and general implementation of policies and programs adopted by the council.

**Commission**--An elected commission performs both legislative and executive functions, generally with departmental administration divided among the commissioners.

**Town meeting**--All qualified voters of a municipality meet annually (or more often if necessary) to set policy and elect officials to carry out the basic policies they have established.

**Table.** Survey response rates for 1998

	Police and fire			Municipal officials			County officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,857	1,399	49.0%	7,452	4,814	64.6%	3,049	1,406	46.1%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	3	37.5	8	3	37.5	25	13	52.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	6	35.3	18	6	33.3	57	34	59.7
250,000 to 499,999	39	15	38.5	39	25	64.1	96	63	65.6
100,000 to 249,999	135	71	52.6	136	109	80.2	247	135	54.7
50,000 to 99,999	346	172	49.7	347	250	72.1	375	199	53.1
25,000 to 49,999	679	356	52.4	679	496	73.1	611	277	45.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,632	776	47.5	1,635	1,096	67.0	909	373	41.0
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,830	1,190	65.0	438	189	43.2
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,045	1,211	59.2	176	74	42.1
Under 2,500	-	-	-	715	428	59.9	115	49	42.6
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	2,015	1,110	55.1	195	83	42.6
North Central	-	-	-	2,193	1,493	68.1	1,054	530	50.3
South	-	-	-	2,161	1,390	64.3	1,379	559	40.5
West	-	-	-	1,083	821	75.8	421	234	55.6
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	328	94	28.7	801	478	59.7	52	18	34.6
Mid-Atlantic	461	167	36.2	1,214	632	52.1	143	65	45.5
East North Central	574	279	48.6	1,423	952	66.9	437	223	51.0
West North Central	225	134	59.6	770	541	70.3	617	307	49.8
South Atlantic	318	185	58.2	826	674	72.8	548	298	54.4
East South Central	150	72	48.0	474	257	54.2	362	91	25.1
West South Central	267	151	56.6	761	459	60.3	469	170	36.3
Mountain	129	79	61.2	389	282	72.5	276	144	52.2
Pacific Coast	405	238	58.8	694	539	77.7	145	90	62.1
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	512	249	48.6	513	360	70.2	342	189	55.3
Suburban	1,752	834	47.6	4,116	2,693	65.4	347	175	50.4
Independent	594	316	53.2	2,823	1,761	62.4	2,360	1,042	44.2

**Representative town meeting--**Voters

select citizens to represent them at the town meeting(s). All citizens may attend and participate in the meeting(s), but only representatives may vote.

For counties, form of government shown in table 1.36 relates to structural organizations of the legislative and executive branches of counties. There are three basic forms of county government:

**Commission--**A governing board that shares the administrative and, to an extent, legislative responsibilities with several independently elected functional officials.

**Council-manager/administrator--**An administrator is appointed by, and responsible to, the elected council to carry out directives.

**Council-elected executive--**Two branches of government: the executive and the legislative. The independently elected executive is considered the formal head of the county.

## Appendix 3

### **Crime in the United States** Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1997** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 401, 402, 407-409. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

#### **Population definitions**

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-
IX (Suburban county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Metropolitan Statistical Area**

**(MSA)**--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1997.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1997.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

**Other cities**--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1997 national population.

#### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1997, the national and State population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1997 provisional estimates. For jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1997 State growth rate supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 2 shows the number of contributing agencies within each population group in 1997.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	156
III	388
IV	740
V	1,799
VI	8,153 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural county)	3,658 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	2,102 <sup>b</sup>
Total	17,062

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-97<sup>a</sup>

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

## Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

### Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

### Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

### South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

### West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

## The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

### The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

### Part I offenses

**Criminal homicide--a.** Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful

(nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape--**The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

**Robbery--**The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated assault--**An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary--breaking or entering--**The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

### Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent

to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct--**Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy--**Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses--**All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion--**No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws** (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways** (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

#### **Offense estimation**

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1997), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996; and Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont in 1997. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source. An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.



## Appendix 4

### **Correctional Populations in the United States** Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996**, NCJ-170013 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), pp. vii, 17, 41-45, 99-113, 126-130, 174, 190; **Prisoners in 1997**, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), pp. 13-15; and **Probation and Parole Populations 1997**, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Survey methodology for prisoner data**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a

minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and releases are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1995 were not changed by a State in 1996 to equal its revised 1995 total.

#### **National Prisoner Statistics category definitions**

**Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--**Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

**Custody population, Dec. 31--**Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

**Overcrowding, Dec. 31--**Includes all State prison inmates housed in facilities operated by a county or other authority on Dec. 31 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

#### **Admissions**

**New court commitments--**Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

**Parole violators with new sentences--**Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

**Other conditional release violators with new sentences--**Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

**Parole violators only, no new sentences--**Includes all parolees returned

only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

**Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--**Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

**Transfers from other jurisdictions--**Includes all inmates transferred from another jurisdiction to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

**Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without new sentences--**Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

**Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--**Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

**Returns from appeal/bond--**Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

**Other admissions--**Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

#### **Releases**

**Unconditional--**An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

**Expirations of sentence--**Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

**Commutations--**Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

**Other unconditional releases--**Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

**Conditional--**A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

**Probations--**Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

**Supervised mandatory releases--**Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release

may also be called mandatory conditional release.

**Paroles**--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

**Other conditional releases**--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

**Death:**

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).  
Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

**Other releases:**

Absent without leave

(AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

**Race**

Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain

racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

**White**--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

**Black**--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

**American Indian or Alaska Native**--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

**Other**--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

**Not known**--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

**Ethnic origin**

A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

**Hispanic**--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Not Hispanic**--A person not covered by the above category.

**Not known**--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

**Explanatory notes for 1997 prisoner data by jurisdiction**

**Alaska**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Arizona**--Population counts are based on custody data.

**Connecticut**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts were based on jurisdiction data for the first time in 1997. Counts for 1996 were revised.

**Delaware**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**District of Columbia**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Florida**--Population counts are based on custody data.

**Georgia**--Population counts are based on custody data.

**Hawaii**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Illinois**--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Iowa**--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Kansas**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Massachusetts**--Population counts are for Jan. 5, 1998. By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 1997.

**Michigan**--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts include adults housed in institutions, camps, and community correction centers and on electronic monitoring.

**New Jersey**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Ohio**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Oklahoma**--For the first time in 1997 population counts based on jurisdiction data include jail backlogs. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Oregon**--Under a new law, inmates with a maximum sentence less than 1 year remain under the control of local counties. Offenders in this category are being phased out of the inmate counts.

**Rhode Island**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**South Carolina**--Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status.

**Tennessee**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Texas**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Vermont**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

**Virginia**--Population counts for inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less were affected by a new law on January 1, 1995, making the State responsible for felons with a sentence of 6 months or more, and a subsequent change, effective July 1, 1997, limiting responsibility to those with a sentence of 1 year or more.

#### **Explanatory notes for 1996 prisoner data by jurisdiction**

**Federal prisons**--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement data were provided by the Federal Bureau of Prisons; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the result does not correspond to the Dec. 31, 1996 population. Other releases and admissions: Include miscellaneous and unknown admission and release types. Inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates whose sentence length is unknown. Cause of death: Unknown at the time of data collection.

**Alabama**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system, but includes other conditional release violators with no new sentence. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

**Alaska**--Population, admissions, and releases: Includes some inmates whose movements were unreported. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Other releases, unconditional and conditional: Court-ordered releases. Other race: Alaska's "Hispanic" race category.

**Arizona**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to the home arrest program. Cause of death: Pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer, persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred, and persons returned to supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 124 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

**Arkansas**--Arkansas revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction counts. Other admissions: Returns from the Department of Community Punishment, a separate

agency. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to some form of supervision. Other releases: Releases to the Department of Community Punishment, a separate agency. Jurisdiction population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 335 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 68 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Arkansas' "Cuban" race category.

**California**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences and some supervised mandatory or parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Includes returns from appeal/bond. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases and paroles. Cause of death: Not specified, pending an autopsy or drug overdose. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the Dec. 31, 1996 jurisdiction population. These are most likely temporary releases to courts, jail and hospitals, who have not been returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1996. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system). Also includes California's "Hispanic/Mexican" category.

**Colorado**--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a small number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions of inmates through interstate compacts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Numbers are estimates. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

**Connecticut**--Other admission and releases: Unspecified. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and inadvertent releases (release coding errors). Other conditional releases: Release to home

jurisdiction and community releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Connecticut's "Hispanic" category.

**Delaware**--Delaware revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction counts. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Other releases: Includes releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

**District of Columbia**--Population, admissions, and releases: Jan. 1, 1996 counts differ from the Dec. 31, 1995 counts. Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the result does not correspond to the Dec. 31, 1996 population. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less are included in the movement and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the counts of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence are understated. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and other State and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Number of deaths: All deaths are reported under "males." As a result, total male releases are slightly over counted and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female District code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons

facilities and male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison overcrowding. Unsensetenced inmate populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held in the District of Columbia jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia.

**Florida**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and release movements not classified in other categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control releases with supervision, conditional medical releases, conditional releases, supervised community releases, and reinstatement to control releases. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes interstate transfers (inmates who have been sentenced under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison). Other race: Includes inmates whose race cannot be classified and Florida's "Latin" category.

**Georgia**--Jan. 1, 1996 jurisdiction count differs from the Dec. 31, 1995 count due to delayed data entry. Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Other admissions: Unknown. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised reprieves controlled by the Georgia Parole Board. Cause of death: Unknown. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from local jails. Other race: Includes inmates who identify race categories other than those specified.

**Hawaii**--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimates based on information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System. Other admissions: Female count includes residual to balance

the movement data with the Dec. 31, 1996 population. Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and suspended sentences. Other conditional releases: Include conditional release and conditional discharges. Other releases: Includes emergency releases, supervised releases, releases to own recognizance (ROR), temporary ROR, administrative releases, releases to other individuals/agencies, and other releases. An adjustment of 66 male releases also are included to balance the movement data with the Dec. 31, 1996 population. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes inmates who identified more than one race category, except for individuals who are part-Hawaiian. Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: Hawaii's "Puerto Rican" category.

**Idaho**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

**Illinois**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Admissions and releases movement: Illinois revised its 1995 admission and release movements because of procedural improvements in tracking and reporting. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees using the Offender Tracking System. All inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, which in part accounts for the increase in the number of escapes and returns from escape. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release movements not reported in other categories (like transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) to balance the December 31 population. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: Illinois' "Hispanic" category.

**Indiana**--Jurisdiction and custody counts: Indiana previously reported only jurisdiction counts. Total custody and custody for inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year reported in 1996 are not comparable to data from 1995 or earlier. New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases:

Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

**Iowa**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Inmates held for safekeeping. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: Iowa's "Hispanic" category.

**Kansas**--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and a small number of probation violators, both with and without new sentences, who may have previously spent time in prison. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type unknown at time of data collection. Parole: Includes post-release supervision. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Cause of death: Unknown.

**Kentucky**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Court-ordered returns to prison. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. Other race: Includes inmates whose race cannot be classified in the specified categories.

**Louisiana**--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are now based on jurisdiction data. Louisiana previously reported only custody data. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year and with 1 year or less maximum sentence are not comparable to 1992 and previously reported data. Prior to 1993, reported inmates with 1 year or less sentences were actually parole revocations with remaining sentences equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since persons with sentences of 1 year or less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a maximum sentence greater than or equal to 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Includes inmates released in error. American Indians or Alaska Natives: American Indians only. Asian or Pacific Islanders: Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Latin Americans

and all "Other" race categories. Hispanic origin: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

**Maine**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category.

**Maryland**--Category estimates: The movement and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data system counts only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Interstate compact admissions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates paroled from the Patuxent Institution to work release. Other releases: Includes a small number of interstate compact releases as well as releases of new admissions that had been double counted with admissions data. Other deaths: Includes two deaths by drug overdose and one death of unknown cause. Hispanic origin: Unknown.

**Massachusetts**--Massachusetts revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction counts. Parole violators only, no new sentence: Includes an undetermined number of parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators--both with and without new sentences--and a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Total inmate population: Includes 554 males housed in local facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Massachusetts "Hispanic" and "Indian" race categories.

**Michigan**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other State's facilities. Escapees: Consist mainly of zero tolerance walkaways from community residential programs. Other admissions: Returns from county jail and from parole status. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause

of death, illnesses/natural causes: Includes unspecified type of deaths, including deaths resulting from AIDS or HIV-related diseases. Other releases: Includes inmates temporarily housed at a county jail and returns to parole status. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 330 males housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding. Population housed in jails: All inmates are reported as males. Other race: Mexican Americans and Michigan's "Other" race category. Hispanic origin: Mexican Americans only.

**Minnesota**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators with no new sentences. Transfers, Escapees, AWOL prisoners, and Admissions>Returns from appeal/bond: Categories are not considered releases and are not valid in Minnesota's data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations and overturned convictions. Other conditional releases: Consists of intensive community supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 45 males housed in local jails and 163 males in in-State private correctional facilities solely to ease overcrowding. Other race: Includes 282 Hispanic males and 10 Hispanic females because Minnesota classifies "Hispanic" as a race. Also includes inmates reported in Minnesota's "Other" race category.

**Mississippi**--New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes inmates awaiting revocation hearing and returns from appeal/bond, as well as inmates whose admission category was unavailable at the time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes inmates released to early conditional parole. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Mississippi's "Hispanic" category.

**Missouri**--Total admissions: Includes four inmates with a 1-year sentence. Other conditional release violators, no new sentence: Includes other conditional releases with no new sentence, previously included in new court commitments. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases, persons whose commitment was reinstated, and parole board holdovers (offenders arrested by local authorities and returned to prison, instead of to the local jail as customary). Other conditional releases: Conditional release to

custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. Other releases: Erroneous releases.

**Montana**--Population, movement, and releases: Includes a small undetermined number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Other admissions: Includes inmates from Montana's boot camp, pre-release and transitional living, and expansion unit. Releases: Includes releases from the Intensive Supervision Program. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapees/AWOL releases/admissions: Montana does not track escapees and AWOL prisoners as admissions and releases. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates based on custody counts. Other race: Montana's "Multiracial" category.

**Nebraska**--Total jurisdiction population: Jan. 1, 1996 counts differ from the Dec. 31, 1995 counts because of a new database that improves accuracy. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes sentences vacated by the court. A court action reversed or overturned the sentences or dismissed the charges. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates.

**Nevada**--Total admissions and releases: Include some inmates with a 1 year sentence. New court commitments: Include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. AWOL returns and AWOL releases: Categories are not considered valid releases or returns in Nevada's data system. Other admissions: Includes inmates in boot camp, county safekeeping, and the 120-day evaluation program. Also includes Nevada's "not physically received" inmates who are serving concurrent sentences elsewhere. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and releases from boot camp and the 120-day evaluation program. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Nevada's "Hispanic," "Cuban," and "Other" race categories. Ethnic origin: Includes Nevada's "Hispanic" and "Cuban" race categories.

**New Hampshire**--Jurisdiction counts: New Hampshire revised its Dec. 31, 1995 counts. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with a new sentence. AWOL returns and releases: Now reported with escapes, as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

**New Jersey**--Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new

sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of Courts. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. AWOL returns and releases: Due to an incomplete new data system, New Jersey is unable to report on AWOL/walkaways. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other race: "Hispanic" inmates who are not classified as "White" or "Black." Unknown race/ethnicity: Inmates for whom the race category was unspecified.

**New Mexico**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes violators both with and without new sentences. Also includes returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

**New York**--New York revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction count. New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 465 males and 33 females previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 10 males returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 4 males and 1 female returned following erroneous release. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 515 males and 38 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Includes erroneous release of 14 males and 7 females.

**North Carolina**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. Virtually all inmates with a partially suspended sentence are included in the Dec. 31, 1996 "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" count. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimates. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some

conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in North Carolina's data system.

**North Dakota**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some conditional release violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

**Ohio**--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. As a result "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" counts are overstated. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts.

**Oklahoma**--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: CAP releases to probation supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 227 males and 58 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes races not specified. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Oregon**--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or releases categories. Transfers may be included in any admission or release category. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other releases and other unconditional releases: unknown at time of data collection.

**Pennsylvania**--Pennsylvania revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction count. Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes deaths still under investigation. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other race: Pennsylvania's "Hispanic" category.

**Rhode Island**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under

probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment programs. Jurisdiction and custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes 14 males and 1 female held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

**South Carolina**--Other admissions and releases: Includes resentenced inmates. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order or by payment of fines and releases remanded to the county jail to await retrial.

**South Dakota**--South Dakota revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction counts. Jurisdiction and custody population, sentencing: Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence includes some with a maximum sentence of less than 1 year. Unconditional releases, Expirations of sentences: Includes commutations and pardons. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Other releases: Includes suspended sentences and transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimates.

**Tennessee**--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year are included with inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,711 males and 247 females housed in local facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,371 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities (the State pays to house these felons, but the local court maintains jurisdiction). Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Texas**--Jurisdiction population, sentencing information: Includes 3,386 males and 959 females with maximum sentences of 1 year or less who cannot be removed from the appropriate admissions and release categories. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimates. Parole violators with

and without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include "State jail" felons not counted in other admission and release categories, as well as inmates with unclear or incomplete admission or release information. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates. Other deaths: Cause unknown. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Includes Texas' "Hispanic" category and all persons not specified as "White" or "Black."

**Utah**--Utah revised its Dec. 31, 1995 jurisdiction counts. Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration. Custody population, sentencing: Includes parole violators whose parole has not officially been revoked.

**Vermont**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody counts. Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. AWOL: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Other admissions: Includes furlough violators. Other releases: Includes releases to furlough. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Excludes 600 inmates on intermediate sanctions. Race: Numbers are estimates.

**Virginia**--Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases and some commutations. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: Virginia's "Hispanic" and "Other" race categories.

**Washington**--Total population, admissions, and releases, sentencing: Includes 6 males and 3 females with 1 year or less maximum sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Other releases: Unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

**West Virginia**--Jurisdiction population, unsentenced: Inmates held for diagnostic evaluation.

**Wisconsin**--Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not

equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 810 males and 92 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 78 males and 3 females returned pending revocation hearings; 12 males and 1 female returned from special placements on probation and parole; 15 males with no Wisconsin sentence; and 4 males and 1 female erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 692 males returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 3 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 13 males who were held pending revocation hearing; 4 males erroneously released, and 18 males released to mental health facilities under Wisconsin's predator law. Unsentenced inmates, jurisdiction and custody counts: Includes inmates whose sentences were unknown at time of data collection.

**Wyoming**--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Parole violators only, no new sentence: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Wyoming's "Hispanic" category.

#### Capital punishment explanatory notes

The data reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons:

- (1) Inmates under sentence of death are initially added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.
- (2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1994 entering prison custody in January 1995 would be counted as an admission in the 1995 report; the 1996 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1994. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1994 but who remains in the count until 1996 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1994 and 1995 reports.
- (3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Some figures shown for yearend 1995 are revised from those reported in **Correctional**

#### **Populations in the United States, 1995.**

The revised figures include 15 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1995: Arizona (1), Florida (3), Georgia (1), Maryland (1), Mississippi (2), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (1), Pennsylvania (1), Texas (3), and Virginia (1). Nine inmates had sentences to death removed in 1995 but were not reported: California (1), Florida (1), Indiana (1), Louisiana (1), Maryland (2), North Carolina (1), Oklahoma (1), and Texas (1). The data for December 31, 1995 also include four inmates who were listed erroneously as being removed from death row: California (1), Maryland (1), and Texas (2).

#### **Survey methodology for probation and parole data**

These data are based on yearend counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through a standard questionnaire mailed to the Nation's probation and parole agencies.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to incarceration for less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

- (1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.
- (2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.
- (3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

## **Explanatory notes for 1997 probation and parole data**

The 1997 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide a count of the total persons supervised in the community on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1997, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Data for the Federal system are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as provided to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

The 1997 Probation Data Survey was sent to 271 respondents -- 39 central reporters and 232 separate State, county, or court agencies. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (14), Georgia (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (52), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Two local agencies in Michigan and one local agency in Washington did not provide data. For these cases the Dec. 31, 1996 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 1997 count and the Dec. 31, 1997 count.

The 1997 Parole Data Survey was sent to 54 respondents -- 52 central reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

Federal parole as defined here includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

## **Explanatory notes for 1996 probation data by jurisdiction**

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1996 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1995.

**Federal**--"Other" offense types include petty offenses.

**Alabama**--Alabama has 3 reporting agencies: 1 State and 2 local. All data were estimated. Data do not include approximately 13 probation appeal cases that Alabama's State agency supervises each year. Data do not include approximately 5,000 warrants issued by one of Alabama's local agencies. "Other" race includes 32 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Arizona**--Arizona has 2 reporting agencies: 1 State and 1 local. Data do not include 1,415 interstate compact cases that

were legally Arizona's responsibility. All data were estimated. "Misdemeanor" includes "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol".

**Arkansas**--"Other" race includes 281 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Colorado**--Colorado has 9 reporting agencies: 1 State and 8 local. Approximately a third of the local agencies in Colorado estimated all of the data they reported. Data do not include 191 probationers on an electronic monitoring program. "Other" race includes 5,881 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Connecticut**--"Other" race includes 8,275 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Misdemeanor" includes an unknown number of "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" cases.

**Delaware**--Data do not include 397 probationers in an electronic monitoring program.

**Florida**--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local. Data do not include 9,340 absconders, 106 out-of-State cases, and 235 probationers in an intensive supervision program. About a fifth of the local agencies estimated all of the reported data. "Other" race includes 2,237 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Georgia**--Georgia has 2 reporting agencies: 1 State and 1 local. Data do not include Georgia's local agency's pretrial family violence cases. "Other" race includes 10 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Idaho**--"Other" race includes 727 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Felony" includes "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol".

**Illinois**--Data do not include 1,168 probationers in an intensive supervision program or 4,348 probationers in a special driving under the influence of alcohol program. "Other" offense types include 2,936 traffic cases and 37,741 administrative cases.

**Iowa**--"Other" race includes 535 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Kansas**--Data do not include 6,750 absconders and 698 out-of-State cases.

**Michigan**--Michigan has 114 reporting agencies: 1 State and 113 local. Michigan's State agency, which represents 34% of all Michigan's probationers, did not report any detailed data. The data that the State agency provided are from Jan. 1, 1996, to Sept. 30, 1996. One local agency in Michigan did not provide data. For this agency, the 12/31/95 population count was used as an estimate of the 1/1/96 and 12/31/96 counts. About half of the local agencies estimated all of the reported data. "Other" race includes 145 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Minnesota**--Data include all probationers under Minnesota's supervision. "Other" race includes 4,248 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Montana**--Data do not include 156 probationers in an intensive supervision program.

**Nebraska**--Jan. 1, 1996 count differs from previously published numbers because new counts exclude juveniles. Data do not include 385 probationers in an intensive supervision program. "Other" race includes 1,008 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Nevada**--"Other" race includes 1,489 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Misdemeanor" includes "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol".

**New Jersey**--"Other" race includes 14,941 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**New Mexico**--New Mexico has 2 reporting agencies: 1 State and 1 local.

**Ohio**--Ohio has 52 reporting agencies: 1 State and 51 local. About 25% of the local agencies estimated all of the reported data. "Other" race includes 411 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Oklahoma**--Oklahoma has 3 reporting agencies: 1 State and 2 local. "Other" race includes 1,010 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. One of Oklahoma's local agencies reported not including an unknown number of absconders in the data. That same agency reported including "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" with "misdemeanors."

**Oregon**--"Other" race includes 2,990 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Pennsylvania**--"Other" race includes 4,379 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**South Dakota**--"Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is included with "misdemeanor."

**Tennessee**--Tennessee has 3 reporting agencies: 1 State and 2 local. Data do not include 59 probationers in an electronic monitoring program. "Other" race includes 266 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Texas**--"Other" race includes 133,965 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Washington**--Washington has 24 reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local. Almost half (45%) of the local agencies in Washington estimated all of the data they reported. "Other" race includes 960 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Wisconsin**--Data do not include 1,711 out-of-State cases. "Other" race includes 2,923 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.



## Explanatory notes for 1996 parole data by jurisdiction

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1996, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1995.

**Alabama**--Alabama has 2 reporting agencies: 1 State and 1 local. The largest decrease in Alabama's State parole population is due to legislative changes allowing "good-time" credits to carry over to parole supervision and making that legislation retroactive, causing a substantial number of parole supervision releases. Because Birmingham City is under Federal court order to reduce overcrowding, parole cases have decreased and early release cases have increased--early release cases do not have parole conditions attached (approximately 1,800 per year).

**Arizona**--Data exclude 667 boot camp releases and 22 detainees.

**Arkansas**--"Other" race includes 12 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**California**--California has 2 reporting agencies: Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority (CYA). California State data do not include 18,034 absconders and 2,518 parolees supervised out-of-State. CYA's "other" races includes an unspecified number of Filipinos and 615 Hispanics of unknown race.

**Colorado**--"Other" race includes 932 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Connecticut**--"Other" race includes 299 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Florida**--"Other" race includes 108 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Idaho**--"Other" race includes 86 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Illinois**--"Other" race includes 2,299 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Indiana**--Data do not include 364 absconders and 367 parolees supervised out-of-State.

**Iowa**--"Other" race includes 57 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Kansas**--Data do not include 472 absconders and inactive cases.

**Massachusetts**--"Other" race includes 1,001 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Minnesota**--"Other" race includes 121 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Mississippi**--Data do not include 1,142 inactive and absconding parolees.

**Nevada**--"Other" race includes 324 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**New Jersey**--Data exclude approximately 10,000 individuals who are no longer on parole, but still under administrative supervision in order to complete restitutional obligations.

**New Mexico**--Data do not include 216 absconders.

**New York**--"Other" race includes 19,777 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**North Carolina**--The large decrease in population is due to post-release individuals who are not supervised by the community because of "truth-in-sentencing" legislation.

**Ohio**--1996 data are improved over previous years because they include absconders. "Other" race includes 102 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Oklahoma**--"Other" race includes 88 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Oregon**--"Other" race includes 1,762 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Pennsylvania**--"Other" race includes 2,773 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Virginia**--Effective Jan. 1, 1995, parole was abolished for new court commitments whose date of crime was after Jan. 1, 1995. "Other" race includes 47 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

## Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

### Explanatory notes

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fifth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990. The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1990. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1990. Telephone followups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 1995. The census also included 110 private facilities under exclusive contract to State governments or to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. The Census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local

detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results are not subject to sampling error.

### Trend data explanatory notes

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1 and 6.2, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because (1) probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions; (2) absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; and (3) individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons may be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, estimates from data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that doublecounting may total about 4%.

### Military corrections data

In 1994 the U.S. Department of Defense Corrections Council established an annual military confinement report. The council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized questionnaire with a common set of definitions. With the Corrections

Council, BJS produced a series of tables that provide a unified profile of persons in the custody of U.S. military authorities.

The annual confinement report provides yearend counts of persons in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, conviction status and sentence length, and offense. It also provides counts of the number of persons admitted to confinement and the number released during the calendar year, by branch of service, type of commitment, and type of release. The confinement report also includes the number of facilities and their design and rated capacities, by level.

Information for 1996 presented in tables 6.60 and 6.61 is incomplete. Data on Air Force confinement facilities (including the number and characteristics of prisoners held at yearend as well as those admitted or released during the year) were not available. In future years, with the full participation of all military services, the annual confinement report will provide a complete enumeration of U.S. military confinement facilities, both inside and outside the continental United states. With the cooperation of the Corrections Council, BJS will include these counts in future publications.